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ARIZONA MINER.



VOLUME III.

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This well known saloon has been rented by the undersigned, and will be kept as

A FIRST CLASS SALOON.

Where a drink of pure liquor may always be had. All kinds of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand.
The house has been remodelled, and a commodious private room fitted up behind the bar.
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Prescott, March 27, 1866.

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For good merchantable lumber, \$50 per M. Second quality, \$30 per M. Clear lumber, \$10 per M.
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A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

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All work warranted. Particular attention given to CANVAS SHOES.
Fort Whipple, April 5, 1866. 7m

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ALFONSO D'ALBUQUERQUE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

This is a grand-looking name to put at the head of an article. Little known as it now is, the time was when the world resounded with it. Three hundred and fifty years ago it was as familiar and famous as the names of Washington, Napoleon and Wellington now are. He was generally spoken of as the great Albuquerque, sometimes as the "Mars of Portugal," and to this day the Portuguese regard him as the greatest man of their greatest age. He was certainly one of the most successful of conquerors, and excelled all the commanders of his time, except Pizarro and Cortez, in battering down other people's towns and carrying off their gold, silver and diamonds. On one occasion, we are told, his booty amounted to a sum equal, in greenbacks of to-day, to one hundred millions of dollars; but no historian has taken the trouble to inform us what offence the people of Goa had committed that they should be subjected to this heavy fine.

At that day, all Christians appear to have been fully convinced that the heathen had no rights which Christians were bound to respect. Pizarro, Cortez and Albuquerque took this for granted, and all we can say in favor of the eminent robber last named is, that he was much the most humane and high-minded of that immortal trio of plunderers. When once he had completely subjugated an Indian city, and shipped to Portugal the cream of its wealth, he governed it thenceforth in a very exact and superior manner, and extorted from the people only a small portion of the fruits of their industry. Despite his plundering, too, he personally despised wealth, kept little of it for himself, and was animated by a strong desire to extend the empire of the Cross. It is difficult to decide which was his ruling motive, a desire to enhance the glory and greatness of Portugal, or to bring the people of India into the pale of the Catholic Church.

Alfonso D'Albuquerque, born in 1453, near Lisboa, was of the highest rank in the nobility of his own country, and was connected by ties of blood with the royal families of three kingdoms—Portugal, Spain and France. He was reared at the court of Alfonso V. King of Portugal—a most able and learned monarch—where he enjoyed the best advantages for education then attainable in Europe. He spoke and wrote Latin with perfect fluency and considerable elegance, and took part with the king in those mathematical and nautical studies which were then the favorite pursuits of Portuguese men of learning. The Portuguese, in their unending contest with the Moors, were accustomed to "carry the war into Africa," and Albuquerque learned the profession of arms by serving in Morocco for many years. He became an accomplished sailor, too, by accompanying several of the expeditions which the King of Portugal was accustomed to send out for the purpose of exploring the coast of Africa.

In these arduous voyages by land and sea he passed the prime of his manhood. In 1482, when he had attained the age of forty-two years, he saw a better world than mortal would at his side in a desperate conflict with the Moors in Africa. Dejected at the loss of his brother, he sought a respite from the toils of war, and returned to Portugal, where the king appointed him to a high office in the royal household.

He remained eight years in retirement. The Portuguese, nevertheless, had continued to voyage to the East Indies and bring home their valuable products; but, as yet, they had no fortified port in India upon which they could implicitly rely. Albuquerque's first service in that part of the world was to construct a fort and to build a fort at Cochin, on the coast of Malabar. He performed this duty well. The remains of the fort built by him three hundred and sixty years ago are still visible, and the town of Cochin, thus secured to the Portuguese, contains to this day a large number of costly churches and convents, which attest the zeal of those early navigators for the spread of their faith. Albuquerque saw, during this visit, the vast importance to Portugal of securing a firm footing in India, and he returned home to fire anew the ambition and the zeal of his king.

The king, entering warmly into his views, gave him a secret commission as Governor-in-Chief of the Indies, with powers almost absolute, and with order to go out merely as captain of one of the ships of a fleet, and, on reaching India, to produce his commission and assume the supreme command. He set sail in 1500, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, commanding one vessel of a fleet of fourteen sail. His commission expressly stated that the king's first object was the spread of Christianity, and that to this and all others were to be strictly secondary.

On the long and eventful voyage, the genius and courage of Albuquerque were so signally displayed that he seemed much more the admiral of the fleet than its real commander. They stopped on their way to build a fort for the protection of the Nestorian Christians and to explore the great island of Madagascar. At Madagascar, taking under his command six ships, he left the admiral to pursue his voyage to India for cargoes of spices and fabrics, and proceeded himself on an expedition of a very different character.

From that moment his career as a conqueror begins.

Ormuz, a barren rock in the Persian Gulf, was for centuries the seat of the pearl fishery of these waters, and one of the chief commercial cities of Asia. "The world is a ring," said the orientals of that time, "and Ormuz is its precious stone." Guided by two skillful African pilots, Albuquerque anchored off that populous and wealthy island in 1505, and won over it a complete, though bloodless conquest. By skillful management, he gained such an ascendancy there as to place a Rajah entirely devoted to the Portuguese, who permitted him to construct in the very heart of the city a fortress for the protection of Portuguese merchants trading or residing at Ormuz. His followers, however, still ignorant of his secret commission, clamored to be led to the rich coasts of Malabar; and two of his ships abandoned him at the moment of his triumph. He was compelled to leave Ormuz unguarded; but not the less did he regard it as his own.

He reached India at length, and exhibited to the Portuguese viceroy the royal commission which named him his successor. The viceroy and all his court laughed him to scorn,

insulted him on the highway, pretended that he was either an impostor or a madman; and finally, Albuquerque was thrown into a prison and loaded with chains. Soon after, one of his kinsmen reached India in command of a numerous fleet, who promptly espoused the cause of Albuquerque, released him from prison, and assisted him to put in force the king's commission.

Wielding now the whole power of the Portuguese in India, Albuquerque entered forthwith upon the realization of those schemes of conquest and spoliation which he had meditated for so many years. Calicut, a city which then held the rank among the cities of India, now enjoyed by Calcutta, he besieged, captured, sacked, and held subject and tributary to the King of Portugal, to whom he sent an ample share of the booty. Here for a century, Portuguese merchants grew rich, and Portuguese priests labored to convert the heathen; and here the warehouses of the former and the churches of the latter still exist. All along that wealthy coast he continued his ravages, and made the whole region tributary to the king whom he served, reducing it to a subjection almost as complete as it is now under to the Queen of England.

The city of Goa, on the coast of Malabar, was his next conquest. It was a place of vast population, immense commerce and prodigious wealth, and it made a defence in proportion to its power and importance. After spending a year in its siege, after having once captured and lost it, Albuquerque finally remained master of the city, and drew from it the booty, before allotted to, equal to about one hundred millions of dollars in our present currency.

From Goa he sailed, with a fleet of nineteen ships, to Malacca, the chief city on the large island of the same name. This city, which then contained a population of one hundred thousand inoffensive people, he attacked and carried, and held it as a possession of the King of Portugal, with all the Territory appertaining to it. The historians of this conquest mention, as a proof of the magnanimity and disinterestedness of Albuquerque, that he only took from Malacca, for his personal use, the iron lions which marked the tomb of the royal family; although he carried away a large ship loaded deep with gold and silver, for the use of the king and the needs of the public service. Not a man in that age of the world appears to have questioned the right of a strong Christian to seize the gold of a weak heathen; nor did any one see anything wrong in the robbery of a heathen king's family tomb. I am happy to inform the reader that the ship containing both the treasure and the iron lions went to the bottom of the sea, a few days after leaving Malacca.

Having thus reduced the shores and cities of two of the great peninsulas of southern Asia, he next undertook the conquest of all the vast regions watered by the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. He bombarded the cities commanding those waters, with varying success. Meditating the conquest of Egypt, he conceived a scheme for diverting the river Nile from its course, so as to leave Egypt a desert, and destroy its whole population. He designed to extend the power of Portugal even to Constantinople, and, in short, to reduce under the power of his king all of Asia and Africa which were accessible and worth having. Such were the genius, the energy and the administrative talent of this man, that if he had lived ten years longer he might have executed this scheme.

But death arrested him in the full tide of his career. The climate and the toils of war had undermined his constitution, and some ill-treatment at home had misrepresented him to the king, who sent out to circumscribe his power. This proved to be a mortal stroke to Albuquerque.

He died in the odor of sanctity, commending his soul to God, and his son to the king. The last days of his life were spent in hearing read his favorite passages of the New Testament, during which he held in his hand and clasped to his heart a small crucifix. His last words showed, not merely that his conscience acquitted him for what he had done against the people of India, but that he regarded himself as an eminent soldier of the Cross, as well as a faithful servant of the king. Nay, more; his conduct toward the Indians had never occurred to him as a case of conscience at all; so completely was it taken for granted that no people except Christians had any rights. The earth was the Lord's, and the fulness thereof; and did it not therefore belong to the Pope and to Christian kings, who were the Lord's vicars and vicegerents? It is impossible to make a modern reader realize how entirely the people of that age believed this. It was not because the Africans were black, that Queen Elizabeth encouraged Sir John Hawkins to carry them away into slavery; but because they were idolaters.

Albuquerque died at Goa in 1513, aged 62 years. The family of Albuquerque is, to this day, one of the most respectable in the Spanish peninsula. Members of it figured in public life as late as Napoleon's day.

LIBERality OF CALIFORNIA.—The following letter, dated New York, February 2d, from Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, was received in Sacramento by John McNeill: "Dear Sir: I acknowledge the receipt of a draft for two hundred dollars in gold from the Sacramento Valley Sanitary Commission, being the last link in that long chain of golden offerings your Commission has forged to bind the Pacific and the Atlantic States together and hold the Union one and inseparable. The final report with which you accompany your last contribution is most valuable and most creditable. It certainly gives Sacramento a claim to stand among the few most patriotic cities in the nation. Seventy-five thousand dollars (currency) from a city of perhaps fourteen thousand people is an extraordinary ratio! When the brilliant chapter in the history of the United States Sanitary Commission comes to be written, which commemorates what California has done, your final report will furnish our historians the means of placing Sacramento before the country and the world as one of the most humane and patriotic communities in the most beneficent and generous State in the Union. With the most grateful recollections of my short visit among you, and with the lasting gratitude of our Commission to the Sacramento Valley Sanitary Commission, I am, dear sir, very truly and faithfully yours."

MAXIMILIAN'S RULE IN MEXICO.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times, writing from the City of Mexico, says:

"Maximilian never shows himself. I met him the other morning as I was riding in the drive of the Piedad, a mile from the city; he was walking, while a heavy escort guarded every avenue, and secret police watched jealously any one approaching. He looked stolid, but the cares of his situation began to tell on him. How can it be otherwise, when he feels that in this land of earthquakes a political eruption may at any time destroy him, and leave nothing but the memory of the evils heaped upon the millions he has oppressed. Any one who looks at the people even of this capital must not notice their discontent."

"The most stringent misery is visible everywhere; the greatest economy is practiced by those deemed wealthy; four per cent a month is asked and obtained; there is no trade, no improvement, except in the imperial residences of Chapultepec and the National Palace. The city, it is true, has increased, but this is the natural result of the distrust of the inhabitants of the country, who seek the protection of a large city."

"Maximilian, not satisfied with \$5,000 a day, which he had appointed himself as salary, has now raised the sum to \$7,000 per day, as he declares he cannot live for less. The balls at the Palace are magnificent affairs; the luxury of the toilets are beyond the limits of description of republican pen. People may groan, but the Court dances and amuses itself."

"Great indignation is now openly manifested by all classes at Maximilian's extravagance. The salaries of all officers have been reduced to a most economical basis to increase his own. This caused great complaint among the Imperialists, which is not ameliorated by the irregularity of their payments. There is, there can be, no revenue; the French treasury, month after month, pays the deficit of Maximilian. How long France will keep it up, only Napoleon knows, if even he knows."

"The roads between this city and Vera Cruz continue to be infested by bandits. No one dares go into the country, for they are threatened by both parties. If an hacenda has the very great misfortune of being visited by a party of Liberals, who generally help themselves to what they want, it is immediately punished for so being treated by the Imperialists carrying off the balance of what is left, and probably having all the men imprisoned into the service of his Majesty. Max."

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MINING TITLES.

It appears that the United States Supreme Court lately made a decision of great importance to discoverers and owners of mines. We have sent to Washington for it, where it is said that its influence has already had much weight with the action of Congress touching the sale of mineral lands. Meantime we print the following letter from the Supreme Court reporter to Senator Stewart, of Nevada, as it gives the substance of the decision:

"My purpose, however, was less to thank you than to say what it is possible, nevertheless, that you may know—that within a day or two past, the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion, which will be shortly printed, have given to the code or system of miners' customary or common law, very much the effect which you seem to desire that it should be allowed to have: An effect of its own, and quite independent of legislation."

"The case was that of Strong v. Sparrow, in which one of the 'mining rights' was in litigation. The ordinary affidavit was filed, that the matter in controversy was of the value of \$2,000. A motion was made to dismiss the writ of error because there could be no right in individuals to these mines; the title to them being in the United States; and, therefore, that it could not be valued in money. The Court refused to dismiss the writ, and said: 'We cannot shut our eyes to the public utility which informs that under this legislation, (legislation of Nevada Territory), and not only without interference by the National Government, but under its implied sanction, vast mining interests have grown up, employing many millions of capital and contributing largely to the prosperity and improvement of the whole country.'"

"The law as thus declared by the Court gave, in effect, to these mining rights, the same characteristics that appear to be conferred by the act of Congress, the 'single exception' to which you refer, of February 27, 1865. The decision seems to harmonize so well with what appears to be your views, (that the system had as well be left to develop its own self as the exigencies of it prompt and require)—the plan by which the Common Law itself has been made in a process of centuries, that I thought it might interest you, if you had not seen the opinion, to be informed of what the Supreme Court has declared."

Your obedient servant,
JOHN W. WALLACE, Reporter, etc."

GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.—Professor Agassiz, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof, that the slopes of the Allegheny range of mountains, are glacier worn to the very top, except a few points which were above the level of the ice mass. Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high and the roughly unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level of which glacier marks come to an end, tell us that it lifted its head above the waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness cannot have been more than six thousand feet, and this, in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country, for wherever the mountains are much less than six thousand feet high, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising to that height are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's great plow, and when the ice was melted from the face of the land it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder, the elements of the soil were carried in fair proportions, granite was carried into the more arid and unproductive granite districts, and a soil was prepared fit for the agricultural uses of man. Evidences are all over the polar regions to show that once the heat of the tropics extended all over the globe. The period is supposed to be long subsequent to this, and next to last before the advent of man.—*Mining Press.*

PRESERVING WOOD BY SALT.—C. B. Simon, Brush Valley, Indiana, thus writes to the *Scientific American*: "I have used common salt for the preservation of mill-shafts or water-wheel shafts, and it has had a good effect in staying the decayed timber. Take a two-inch auger, bore holes into the timber, and fill up with salt, and then plug up the holes tight. In a large piece of timber, like a water-wheel shaft, bore a hole through the center, like a pump, and fill up with salt and plug up, and there is no telling how long this may last, as it has been tried with us, and has answered very well. No man would believe what effect it will have till he tries it. I have used it in a mill-shaft that was decaying, and it certainly has helped it wonderfully. I have never seen a salt barrel but what was sound, and will stand more wet weather than any other barrel or stave of the kind."

The American navy is now the largest in the world. The following list shows the relative naval strength of the great powers in 1864:

Iron clads in the French navy, 46; Iron clads in the British navy, 20. Total in England and France, 66. Iron clads in the American navy, 71. Difference in favor of the United States over both, 5. The naval vessels in commission were as follows: United States, 611. Great Britain, 506. France, 452. Now, we suppose, Mrs. Britannia will take down her bonnet, and not proceed to "sweep the seas" any more.

GOLD AND SILVER.—In the year 14, A. D., the annual product of gold and silver was about \$1,000,000; in 1492 it was little more than \$22,000,000; in 1853 it had increased to nearly \$24,000,000; but in 1863 it had sunk to \$20,000,000. The whole amount of gold and silver obtained from the earliest period is estimated at \$4,844,333,333.

MORMON ENTERPRISE.—The people of Utah are about to try to obtain water by artesian wells. The Legislature of the Territory has appropriated \$2,000 to aid in the completion of one at St. George, which is near Pahrump, and a like sum to complete one started some time since at Salt Lake City.

ABOUT CHESS.

Louis the Thirteenth, who detested games of chance, and would not allow them to be played at court, was so passionately addicted to chess that he played even when riding in his carriage. Each man had a pin at his back, which being stuck into a padded cushion, bore, resisted the jolting of the royal vehicle.

With some individuals the love of chess has been strong enough to counterbalance the fear of dying. John Fitch, Baron of Saxony, made prisoner in 1659 by Charles the Fifth, was playing chess with his fellow captive, Ernest, of Brunswick, when he received the news of his condemnation to death. After a few remarks on the irregularity of the Emperor's proceedings, he quietly continued his game. On winning it he expressed his satisfaction, and then retired to devote himself to the religious exercises befitting his situation.

A Turkish aga, who had incurred the Sultan's displeasure, received his sentence to death while playing chess. The game was far advanced, the position interesting, and he entreated the officers to allow him to finish it. They consented, and he won. Then, after thanking them for their politeness, he signed the fatal document, and quietly submitted to his fate.

When a messenger informed Alamin Ben Haroon that the city of Bagdad was besieged, "Hold your tongue," said the caliph; "don't you see that I am on the point of giving a checkmate?" The same potentate sought the best players of the empire, brought them to court, and pensioned them. His father, Abdallah the Third, used to bewail his sad fate in having more capacity for governing nations than for moving chessmen.

It is hard to believe that any one can ever have gossiped chess, or made it out when proposed as an enigma. Nevertheless, Borza (otherwise called Buzurjemshir "the short"), physician and vizier to Noshirwan the First, and tutor to his son Hormizd, divined the secret.

King Hind had sent to Borza's royal master a chess-board, chessmen, and a letter. "O king," it said, "may you live as long as the celestial spheres revolve in their orbits! I entreat you to examine this chess-board, and to set it before the eyes of the greatest scholars and sages in your kingdom. Let them carefully deliberate together, and discover, if they can, the principles of this marvellous game. If you succeed in penetrating the mystery, I promise to acknowledge myself your majesty's tributary; if not, as it will be clear that you are our inferiors in knowledge, it is you who ought to pay tribute; for man's veritable grandeur consists in his knowledge, and not in treasures or territory, which are only fleeting and perishable things."

All the court counsellors and ministers set to work; but the enigma appeared insoluble. The seven days' reflection required by the king had nearly elapsed when Borza rose, and undertook to discover all alone by himself, the clue to it in a day and a night. He shut himself up, tried each piece on the board, comparing the probable movements of each, until the whole and complete truth flashed upon him. The court then assembled. King Hind's envoy was introduced, and Borza gave a formal lecture on chess, explaining to his wondering audience the arrangement of the pieces and their march. Noshirwan, in recompense, loaded him with favors and dignities.

A HARD RIDE AFTER HORSE THIEVES.—It will be remembered that early in the month of February, a wagon and six horses were stolen from the ranch of Governor Downey, while he and his family were on a visit to this city. After the fact was made known to Sheriff Sanchez, he dispatched special Deputy Sheriff J. J. Dye, who left this city on the 6th day of February, in pursuit of the thieves, eight days after they had left the Governor's ranch, and followed them toward Salt Lake. Arriving at Camp Colby, he procured fresh horses from the commander of that post, and an escort of soldiers with provisions and a guide, from where he pursued the thieves to the frontier settlements of Utah, where he captured them and the stolen horses, and returned with the captives to this city, after an absence of more than five weeks, and lodged them in jail yesterday. The wagon and five horses were captured, and left at the ranch of Las Vegas to recruit, being much reduced in flesh to be brought in. Mr. Dye returns thanks to the military for their prompt and efficient assistance in the matter. Too much cannot be said of the energy displayed in bringing these offenders to justice. They are now securely lodged in the county jail, where they will remain to await the action of the Grand Jury. Their names are John and James Kincaid.—*Los Angeles News.*

TO MEASURE AN ACRE.—We had the following going the rounds. It may be made to some of our readers:

"Land, 360 square yards make one square rod; 40 square rods make one square acre; 4 square rods, 1 acre; 640 acres, one square mile; 4,840 square yards, or 160 rods, make one acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 70 yards in length, and 70 yards in width. This, in a rough way, may be considered near enough for any practical purpose; but at 70 yards either way make 4,900 square yards, it exceeds one acre by 60 yards. To determine an accurate acre it may be measured 70 yards in length by 69 1/2 yards in width. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 73 1/2 yards in length by 66 in breadth."

ARTESIAN WARD says the railroad from San Francisco to St. Louis is now completed, excepting about 1,000 miles, which is a stage; that serves to break the monotony, and come near breaking his neck, and he firmly believes it would have broken the backbone of the rebellion if it had been there.

A WIFE, speaking of the cruel treatment of a child by its mother, says: "The child should at least have the cruel situation of a home one, or it will be prematurely added to the kingdom of Heaven, and then, perhaps, permanently separated from the Kingdom."

SOLIMON FORTY, of Vermont, Senator since 1851, died at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22d of March. The Senate, at a much respect, adjourned immediately after reading the journal.



PRESCOTT, MAY 9, 1886.

DECLARATION OF PEACE.

President Johnson, on the second day of April, issued a proclamation, declaring the rebellion at an end, there being no longer "organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States." Peace is announced as restored and the government is put upon a peace basis. If a discontented spirit were not shown by many who seem reluctant to restore harmony throughout the country, this announcement would be received with universal joy and thanksgiving.

While we are not of those who wish the guilty to go unpunished, or the great results of the war to prove profitless, we hail the advent of peace with unfeigned delight. War is one of the greatest plagues that can afflict humanity, and although the civil war now closed has exalted human liberty and cemented the Union of the States it will be many years ere the marks of its carnage are effaced from our fair land.

Let us be grateful that the root of the red artillery is hushed, and that the sword is beaten into the plow share. Nor is there need of serious difficulty in the great work of reconstructing the Southern States, if carried on in a proper spirit. The utmost magnanimity consistent with justice should be shown by the government. The quickest return to civil rule and a peace footing that can be had without endangering the future stability of the Republic, or sacrificing liberty in any way, is desirable. The first question now is pacification. Every other is subordinate to it. All attempts to pervert the occasion to purposes of party, on whichever side, are unworthy of just men and dangerous to the public welfare. What the country needs is repose. The conflict of arms has ceased; the conflict of passions, which led to that of arms, should cease also.

The alacrity with which our heroic soldiers have returned to peaceful pursuits is not less honorable than their victories. They cherish no enmities towards those whom they have overcome. They did not fight for vengeance, but for "the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." They now want a firm and lasting peace; not merely a cessation of armed hostilities, but public tranquility. They want, and we want, all the channels of business to be reopened, the whole people left free to repair the waste of war and to regain their places, if y come as loyal citizens of one country, one constitution and one destiny.

MAIL MISMANAGEMENT.

It is notorious that nearly a year since a carrier carrying a weekly mail from San Francisco, California, to Albuquerque, New Mexico, let by the Postoffice Department, Poston, of Kentucky, a stranger at what price we do not know, but, if common report be true, at one amply sufficient to pay for prompt and uninterrupted service. It is equally notorious that no part of the contract has to this time been faithfully, or even tolerably fulfilled. The route from here to Albuquerque was abandoned some months since, after a few irregular trips. Latterly a semi-monthly mail has been started from Tucson to Mesilla, permission as it is reported, having been granted by the Department on the false representation that the 35th parallel route was impracticable, both from Indians and snow, while the fact is that both routes are practicable at all seasons, and mails should be established on both.

During last summer a route from Tubac via Tucson, to Prescott, was let by the Department to Mr. Poston, at a price acceptable to him, and there has been a pretence of regular service upon that, as well as between here and San Bernardino, but only a pretence. A more disgraceful non-performance of contract obligations we have never known. A more deliberate and outrageous neglect of the ordinary requirements of mail service is not upon record. To enumerate the manifold shortcomings of the contractor, of which the people justly complain, would occupy more space than we can now spare. Nor is it necessary. It is sufficient to say that a penny wise and pound foolish policy has been followed by him from the beginning. He seems to have acted upon the principle that he could carry the mail without cost to himself, and that his agreement with the Government, and his duty to the public, were not worthy of consideration. He has bought the meanest animals and kept them in the meanest way until many have proven too weak for use. He has offered the lowest wages and seldom paid them, until he is owing nearly every carrier he has employed. He has lived out of the Territory, and, much of the time, had no agent here. He has run in debt to most of our merchants and station keepers, and to most of those in southern California, until he is everywhere cursed, and has no credit. He has failed to have the mails connect, and he has fixed his own time for starting them, regardless of regulations or the convenience of the postmasters or the people. He has carried only so much of the mails as suited him, and left important letters and papers in irresponsible hands. He has habitually been behind time in the delivery of the mails, and has, for weeks in succession, omitted to deliver them at all. He has pleaded Indian troubles, in extenuation of his delays, where no such troubles existed, as between Wickenburg and this place, where, at any time, a single man would willingly have brought the mail, at a reasonable price, if he could have been sure of his pay.

He has complained of not being paid by the Department and having no funds, when large sums have been found to his credit; he has made sub-contracts only to break them, and he has rivalled the Apache in retarding the prosperity of the country and harassing the people. A worse manager, a more incompetent business man, a more shameless, trifler with important interests, has not figured before the Arizona public in any capacity.

It would be difficult to estimate the damage that has accrued and is accruing to our private and public interests, from his infamous mismanagement, and only a patient people and press could have borne with him so long. We now but echo the voice of the people, irrespective of locality or party, the popular, emphatic voice throughout the Territory, when we implore the Postoffice Department to come to our relief. It is more than lamentable that a country so long without mails, and so greatly in need of them, should suffer so keenly from the neglect and trickery of a contractor who receives a large compensation, and has no excuse for his conduct. The universal hope is, if he must be endured until the 30th of June, that then our mail service will fall into decent and responsible hands, and be an accommodation rather than a provoking and disheartening failure. Every interest of the Territory demands a change, and the vague rumor of a new contract being given to Mr. Poston has excited the utmost indignation.

GOVERNOR GOODWIN

Is apparently working with vigor and sagacity for the best interests of the Territory, and it is evident that the people made no mistake in sending him to Congress. Familiar with proceedings there by his experience as a member from Maine, acquainted with the Territory and its needs, popular and influential in the departments, he carries weight, and may, and undoubtedly will, accomplish excellent results. The latest letters from him bear date March 13th, and he speaks of returning to the Territory during the summer. In a letter dated February 16, he says:

"A bill has been introduced in the Senate, referred to the committee on Territories, and will probably be favorably reported on, to annex that part of Arizona west of the Colorado to Nevada. It seems to me, that we should not consent to the loss of any part of our Territory. I shall contest the matter when it comes to the House, unless I hear from our people that they are in favor of it. If they are not, I suggest that a remonstrance be signed and sent to me. I think I can defeat the bill here if I receive such."

This is but one of the numerous measures introduced in the present Congress by the Nevada delegation to increase the area of that State. We begin to believe more than ever that the bottom of the Washoe mines has fallen out, and that the only hope of sustaining the credit of Nevada is in the acquisition of some good mineral lands.

That part of Arizona asked for is much of it unexplored, and what is known is a comparatively desert country, but with many good mines, including those at El Dorado, Canyon, which are reckoned among the best we have. It also includes the settlements of Calville, St. Joseph and St. Thomas, and indeed the greater and better part of Pahr-Ute country.

We think our people will agree with our Delegate that the demand of Nevada is an audacious one, and should not be submitted to. Now, when the part of the Territory asked for is organized, and has better prospects than ever before, it is especially cool to ask us to give it away. What course our citizens should pursue to most strikingly express their opposition to the measure and to strengthen the hands of our Delegate, we are not prepared to decide. We suggest, however, that protests be signed and forwarded at once, and it would perhaps be well to let the popular voice be heard through a public meeting or meetings.

A CHURCH.

We doubt if there is in the whole land a place of equal size and prominence with Prescott, and settled by Americans, so utterly destitute of religious privileges. The Sabbath brings no invitation to public worship; the sound of the church bell is not heard, and the Sabbath school, the nursery of the church, is unknown, albeit children are numerous.

When the town started there was a preacher here, of whom it must be said that while he was bold in his declaration of the gospel, and unwavering in sustaining the outward ceremonies of christian service, his daily walk and conversation were such as to do injury rather than honor to his sacred profession. A consistent life is of the first importance in the ministry; it is indeed necessary to command the confidence and reverence which are alike the minister's comfort and strength. The life of a pious minister, says Bishop Hooker, "is visible rhetoric," and Dryden explains the secret of success in his familiar lines upon a faithful pastor:

"His preaching much, but more his practice wrought, A living sermon of the truths he taught."

The West has been cursed with many inconsistent and mercenary priests; the pretended representatives of all denominations. Their hypocrisy has created a degree of distrust in the popular heart, which makes it important that those who undertake to instruct the people in religious matters should bear a clean record, and lead prudent and blameless lives. It is also a great mistake to think that inferior talent is sufficient for the frontier. If we may express our opinion upon the subject it is that the best educated and most experienced clergymen, those of the highest ability, are needed here, even more than in the East.

Our pioneers, while used to wild life and without the restraints of society, are critical, even hypercritical, and an illiterate and boorish clergyman, as is distasteful to them as one of oily manners, who descends to horse trading and other sharp practices. We recently

read with pleasure that the Episcopal Convention in session in Philadelphia, had assigned a bishop to Arizona. We hope it may be true, although we have no predilection for the Episcopal faith over that of any evangelical denomination. We think, however, that it is simply disgraceful to the times in which we live that so large a community as we have in Prescott and vicinity, should be wholly without a church organization or a religious teacher. The heathen of Central India are not more unobservant of the worship of the living God, and the Sabbath is not more generally disregarded in infidel France. Respect for the precepts of the good mothers we have left behind us, for the lessons of the holy book in which they first taught our lisping tongues, and above all, reverence for the divine author of that book, to whom we are indebted for manifold blessings, should prompt us to lose no time in perfecting a church organization in which all can unite, and securing a pastor in whom all can confide.

QUARTZ MINING.

In some respects our people have a decided advantage in the time at which they begin their operations in quartz. They are bringing in mills when experience in California and Nevada has shown to manufacturers what is the best manner of machinery. They may avail themselves of all the modern improvements. Again, they have before them the great mistakes made in California and Nevada in the method of organizing companies for mining purposes. In those States there is now a prejudice against incorporation, and it is undoubtedly well grounded. Upon this subject, a late editorial in the *Alta California* has the following, after an allusion to the fact that not a few men who have heretofore had ill-luck in quartz have gone back to mining with such a stock of experience as will insure them success:

"It is worthy of note, too, that the greater part of these enterprises are prosecuted without the aid of any act of incorporation. The most successful are more likely to shun publicity of any sort. The work goes on, profits are divided among half a dozen men, more or less, and the public hear little or nothing about it. The owners are content to prosecute their work in a private way, but in a way which turns out to be successful in many more instances than formerly."

The feeling is largely in favor of gold quartz. The expense of working in silver is so much greater, and the labor so much more intricate that men of reasonable capital prefer it. In Central Arizona it would appear that our best quartz is gold bearing. The lodes on Lynx Creek, Big Bug and the Hasayampa are large and very promising. In nearly every case where any amount of work has been done they are found to be well defined, and to improve as they are sunk upon. The mills here and on the way here are for gold, and we can but believe that beginning operations at this time, with the benefits of large experience, and simplicity of organization, our citizens will attain great success. We have good hope that within six short months the results of mining in this district will be such as will surprise the outer world, and to attract here a large population, and all the capital needed to a thorough development of our mines and a proper reward of our patient and persevering pioneers.

THE HUALAPAI INDIANS.

We find upon further inquiry, and we are always open to conviction, that the Hualapai had undoubtedly been preparing for war, and that the Clower outrage was but a part of their programme. Evidences are not wanting that they, in conjunction with a few Pahr-Utes, were about to begin hostilities when Wauha-Yuma and others were killed. In this light, we have no regret over the killing. The only policy with the savages that surround us, if they show signs of hostility, is to give them no quarter. Power is the great argument with the barbarian, and the sooner and more heavily he feels it the sooner will he come to terms. Fortunately, in the case of the Hualapai, they are not numerous, perhaps all not over two or three hundred, and we can make short work of them. Already from the severity of the blows dealt them they have abandoned the Mohave road, and are seldom seen even on the neighboring hills. Mr. Hardy, Mr. Veck, and others who have lately come from Mohave, think the road more safe than for some months past.

If the recreant Hualapai will go over to their old friends the Apaches, it will be a good thing, as we may slaughter them altogether. They need expect no favor hereafter, and will undoubtedly be shot on sight. The Mohave road is a very important one, and must be kept open. Interruption by any one will not be tolerated.

In this connection we may announce that Mr. Hardy has, by a large purchase, become the chief owner of the road. With characteristic enterprise, he has already set men to work upon it, and he will not stop them until the road is made a first rate one in every respect. He proposes to remove the toll gate to Union Pass, that the persons in attendance may also work upon the part of the road where the most work is now required.

ACTION.

Supplies have reached Fort Whipple, and we presume active operations against the Apaches will be renewed by the troops at that post and on the Verde. Those at Date Creek and Skull Valley are chiefly engaged in escorting trains as are those at Fort Mohave.

We do not expect much from the regulars until they become more familiar with the country, but it is to be regretted that the native volunteers have been in camp a single day for the want of rations. They have shown their capacity for hunting and capturing the Apache, and they should not be interrupted in the all important work.

We trust that henceforth the volunteers, both on the Verde and elsewhere, will be kept in the field, and that so soon as at all fitted for service, the regulars will be on the

march. Let it be constantly borne in mind by the officers that ceaseless activity is a requisite to successfully fighting the Apache. He cannot be subdued by building posts or slow movements, innumerable with trains. The quick night march, with few provisions and a single blanket, is the telling manoeuvre, and the only one which will now insure success.

Our people, so often disappointed in the past, so weary of the scourge which has delayed the opening of the country, and made residence here alike dangerous and expensive, are not without hope that the present year, if rightly improved by the military authorities, may witness the overthrow of the power of the Apache to an extent that will drive those of the nation who survive the bullet to accept a reservation.

If the method of warfare adopted by the volunteers, and attended with such great success, is followed by all the troops; if the field is constantly occupied and fighting made the foremost business, the year will certainly bear record of great progress in removing the single formidable obstacle to the settlement and upbuilding of the Territory, and the need of praise will not be withheld from those who have a part in prompting such progress.

AUBRY'S JOURNEY.

The journal of F. X. Aubry, which was printed in full in the last issue of the *Miner*, is not only illustrative of the daring nature of the man but of the wealth of the country through which he passed, and its practicability as a route for the Pacific Railroad.

So nearly as we can make it out, Aubry crossed the Colorado near Williams' Fork, and passed eastward in a line with Prescott, or even further north. He must be accounted the first modern explorer who penetrated this particular and promising part of Arizona. His observations fully sustain the traditional Indian reports of the gold; he actually saw, as we have seen, the gold bullets, and found the savages rich in the precious metal. Being familiar with the southern or Gila route for a railroad, he felt anxious to know the proposed 35th parallel or Albuquerque route, and he considered it, to use his own words, every way practicable, and with the additional advantage of being more central and serviceable to the Union. He refers to many of the favorable features which are dwelt upon by Colonel Anderson in his article some months since published in the *Miner*. He refers particularly to the presence of timber. In one day, he says, he saw timber enough to build a railroad from the Eastern States to the Pacific.

The practicability of a route on the 35th, or between the 34th and 35th parallels, is in our judgment entirely settled, and we are glad to see that Congress is favoring the companies formed to operate upon it. It would be well to encourage the establishment of coach lines that the travelling public may become familiar with the route.

That Albuquerque should be the terminus of the railroad on the Rio Grande is generally conceded, but there is a rivalry between Wilmington and San Diego for the Pacific terminus, which may lead to hard feeling and delay the great enterprise. We hope the people of California will come to an amicable understanding on this matter, and do all in their power to hasten the construction of the road. Whatever part of Arizona it crosses we are sure it will be more feasible and successful than by any line north of the Territory.

TOO FAST.

We have heretofore had occasion to reprove our eccentric friend Johnson, for his superficial and unjust judgment of Arizona. We now have to take him to task for the following, which is a part of a recent editorial in the *Press* regarding mining, a subject which is now attracting unusual attention in New Mexico:

"The newly awakened interest, on the part of citizens generally, in the development of the mineral resources of the Territory, promises to be fruitful of great results. There are parties now prospecting for gold the Zuni and the head waters of the Colorado Chiquito, and between the range of mountains east of this valley and the Pecos; and the Old and New Pecos still continue to reward the labors of those who was the dirt of their gulches or grind quartz from their bowels. The weary migrant, arrived at the Rio del Norte, and taking a wistful survey of the long four hundred and forty miles, over a rough country, peopled by ruthless savages, finds that he can dig as much gold in New Mexico, and without encountering the same dangers, discomforts and inconveniences as he would be sure to do if he arrived safely in Arizona. In New Mexico the miner has at hand a constant market, in which he can purchase food, clothing and tools at reasonable prices, and is in a region where undeveloped agricultural resources exceed those of Arizona or Colorado. Should he, however, continue his journey, and luckily arrive at Prescott with his scalp on his head, he finds himself in a region destitute of a market, with inadequate agricultural resources, and where, at any moment, he is liable to lose his life by the lance, arrow or bullet of the Apache."

The purpose of this tirade evidently is to keep the emigrant in New Mexico, and to prejudice him against Arizona. Now, while we do not blame Johnson for wanting to keep everybody in New Mexico, we protest against his foul reports of Arizona. Prescott is not in such a region as he describes, but quite the contrary. There is a good market here both for gold and agricultural products, and the agricultural lands of Arizona are, we believe, as extensive, and certainly as good, as those of New Mexico, while our mineral resources, already developed, are ten-fold as great as those of that Territory. So far as the Apache is concerned, there is no danger if parties move with caution and in any number above ten. Indeed, parties of from two to five have lately arrived here from New Mexico in perfect safety.

Fort Garland is to be assigned to the District of New Mexico.

THE SECOND VETO.

Those who were not willing to think that President Johnson was to be blamed for vetoing the Freedman's Bureau bill, will find no objection to his rejection of the Civil Rights bill. Many of those who denounced the first veto applauded the second, and begin to believe the President not a traitor after all. On this coast the Civil Rights bill was particularly objectionable in some of its features. The Sacramento *Beacon*, which has proclaimed itself against the President, has the following:

"A most objectionable circumstance is the inclusion of Chinamen, Indians, and all red, yellow and purple races in the enjoyment of all the privileges accorded to the whites, in such a manner as to reflect to the injury of certain of our adopted citizens, and herein is found the great stumbling block to the success of the bill. Its opponents, many of them, insist that it was intentionally and expressly so worded in order to make it a nullity, and insure defeat; for, obviously, the civilized mind must undergo years of preparation and training, before it can submit to the idea of being classed on a footing of perfect equality with every digger, coolie and miscellaneous gipsy vagabond who may feel impelled to make our shores his home."

Throughout the East the feeling of confidence in the President's patriotism and fidelity to the whole country and people is gaining strength. There is already a marked reaction in sentiment upon his vetoes.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, a thorough going Union and Republican paper, expresses warm disapproval of the undignified terms in which the Radical press dealt with the President's veto message. The *Commercial* says:

"Not satisfied with open charges of a disgraceful nature, they deal largely in innuendo, which they cannot and dare not back up by proof. There was no real reason for any conflict between the President and the majority of Congress. If his arguments are weak let them be answered. If he vetoes a bill which he cannot approve, let them frame a law to which he will assent. But in no event, for the honor and credit of the country, and for their own self respect, should they indulge in the coarse and unseemly vituperation which characterizes them. This is a day when calm and dispassionate statesmanship is required, and when the terrible evils of war are to be corrected. War is so utterly wicked that it leaves only evil in its trail, and it is far more difficult to find the way out of the meshes in which hostilities involve a State, than it is to conduct the measures of a war policy. A few days of reflection has given time for passion to cool, and the duty of the present hour should suggest to the representatives of the people the necessity of engaging heartily and honestly in the work of restoration. If party could be forgotten, there would be immediate hope. Must we forever have the measures of legislation dependent upon the necessities of mere party politics?"

THE ATTITUDE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The following are the particulars of the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to the effect that the States lately in revolt have not been converted into Territories, but are still States of this Union. They are given in the Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald*:

"An important decision was rendered in the Supreme Court, some ten days since, bearing upon the status of the rebellious States, which seems to have been entirely overlooked by the correspondents here. It is, however, a significant straw, indicating the correctness of President Johnson's position and the folly of the action of the party in Congress which is now engaged in fostering and carrying out an extensive revolution, more dangerous to the country than the late rebellion."

"The point raised was whether the Supreme Court would take up those cases from the southern States which had been set on one side during the rebellion. The Supreme Court of the United States cannot originate cases itself, but acts upon the decisions of the Courts below it, and confirms or rejects those decrees. In thus deciding questions appealed, the decision, whatever it may be, is sent to the Court from which an appeal was taken. This is the only way that the decrees of the Supreme Court are made applicable. In other words, the Court below is notified whether its decisions are sustained or overruled, and that Court officially notifies the parties in interest, and shapes its own course thereafter accordingly. Now, while the rebellion was in existence there were no United States Courts held in the southern States, and therefore no place for the Supreme Court to send its decrees of confirmation or rejection on those cases originating in Courts there. All the suits awaiting action on the calendar from the late rebellious States were, at an early stage of the war, set on one side for the time being, or until the United States District and Circuit Courts could again resume their duties, enabling the Supreme Court to enforce its decrees, and for the additional reason that parties interested did not appear on either side."

"A few days ago the question was raised whether the Supreme Court, now that the rebellion was over, would take up those cases thus set on one side, and whether they should be again placed upon the calendar, and try them in their regular order; also, whether they should take cognizance of the Courts organized since the close of the rebellion the same as in the northern States. This, of course, brought up the question in fact, as to the status of the southern States—whether States or Territories. A written opinion was rendered by the Court, deciding that it would try those cases set on one side during the war, and try them in their order, whenever parties interested appeared before the Court; also, that cognizance would be taken of all questions brought up from the existing Courts in those States the same as from any other State. To this opinion Chief Justice Chase announced in Court that he disagreed and did not concur. Chase stood alone. The Associate Justices were of one mind—all concurred in that opinion and overruled the Chief Justice. His dissenting, standing as he did alone, does not effect anything. It is, therefore, settled against him, and the Supreme Court from this time forth, treats those States as States in the Union, having never been out."

A Mr. SANGENDORF has been appointed Postmaster at Denver City in place of Mr. Byers, one of the editors of the *Nevada* of that place.

At the "Young Men's Ball," in Washington, Grant, Meade, Sherman, and Thomas, danced in one set.

NEW MEXICO.

We have a file of the *Santa Fe Gazette* to April 14, and select the following items:

Governor Connelly and Governor Mitchell, started on Wednesday morning from this city to make a visit to the placer mines of this county, which belong to the New Mexican Mining Company, and which, it is thought, will be worked during the spring. We are informed that it is the intention of Governor Mitchell to use his influence in securing the development of the mining interests of the Territory, and induce the investment of capital in the working of the rich placer and quartz mines that are now lying dormant and unproductive. It is certainly to be desired that some spirit of enterprise may take hold of this source of our wealth and make it what it should be, not only to the Territory of New Mexico but to the country at large.

Since the above was written we learn that Colonel N. H. Davis went with the party. Major Ben. C. Outler, who has acted as A. General to General Carleton ever since the organization of the "Column from California," has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States by orders from the War Department.

Mr. Norton, recently appointed Superintendent of Indian affairs for New Mexico, has been confirmed by the Senate and we presume will in a short time come out to assume the duties of his office.

A national bank for Santa Fe has been organized by some of the citizens of the Territory who are now in Washington City. The Directors of the institution are—Messrs. Watts, Cooley, Denman, Hoffman and Collins. Officers—Colonel J. L. Collins, President, and Mr. Hoffman, Cashier.

Chief Justice Slough arrived in Las Vegas last week, and commenced the term of the District Court for San Miguel county.

Governor Mitchell has been instructed that he is not expected to relieve Governor Connelly until the official term of the latter shall have expired.

Secretary Este will not reach the Territory until May. So say advices from Washington. Mr. Kermott, who has been in this city about a year preaching under the auspices of the Baptist Home Mission Society, left, with his family, for the States on Wednesday last.

The people of the Third Judicial District will be pleased to learn that the nomination of Judge Houghton, as Judge of that district, by the President, has been confirmed by the United States Senate.

We learn that Major S. C. Staples, paymaster, will leave in Monday's coach for California. During the Major's official sojourn in our midst he made many fast friends who now regret that he is ordered to another field of duty.

Montezuma Lodge, No. 109, of F. & A. M., of Santa Fe, has lately buried two of its prominent members, Colonel H. R. Selden and David R. Knox.

Colonel N. H. Davis has returned to New Mexico via San Antonio, Texas, after a six months' absence in the east, and he is again Inspector General of the District of New Mexico.

We are informed that the United States Third Regiment of cavalry, twelve hundred strong, will leave Fort Smith, Arkansas, en route for Fort Union, New Mexico, on the first day of May.

A colored regiment of infantry, eight hundred strong, will leave Fort Smith, Arkansas, for New Mexico, on the same day, and that another regiment of colored infantry, eight hundred strong, will leave Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for New Mexico, on the same day.

SODIUM AMALGAM.

"SAN FRANCISCO, March 16th, 1886. *Editor's Alta*: The great activity which a very small quantity of sodium gives to mercurial amalgamation with gold, brings to mind Mr. Torrey's experiments at Fall's Unionville mill, Nevada State.

"He finds that when a tea-cup full of a strong decoction of sage plant is cast into every amalgamating pan, the process of amalgamation with the silver is done in half the time and more perfectly. Raw soda is a well known ingredient in the reduction of ores. The sage is a plant that draws its subsistence from a soil highly impregnated with soda, and it may be supposed to contain much of metallic sodium in a form altered by living vegetable chemistry."

"Professor Silliman says that the proportion of sodium, in his experiment, is so minute it is impossible that the great increase of power it imparts to mercury in its amalgamation with gold can be attributed to this action of chemical affinities. He assumes that what is effected is an electric charge. The mercury is rendered highly electro-positive towards the electro-negative gold, and this intensifies their disposition to unite."

"If this be a correct supposition, does it not lend a probability to a similar action resulting from the decoction of Nevada sage?"

ANTHRAX.

The foregoing item, which we copy from the *Alta California*, calls to mind the operations of "Sage Brush Johnson" while in Nevada. He was reported to have freely used the sage plant in amalgamating, and hence his name. He is now working on Lynx creek.

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Postoffice department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of the denominations of nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents. These envelopes are specially designed for the use of express companies and others who carry mail matter outside of the mails—the postal laws forbidding such matter to be so carried unless the same be enclosed in government stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage thereon.

DISCOVERY.—A Washington correspondent of the *Alta* has the following:

"An application for a patent for a new discovery in desulphurizing gold and silver ores, has been made by J. H. Elward, of Illinois. He is very sanguine (as what new process discoverer is not?) of successfully introducing and competing with his discovery, all hitherto known methods of accomplishing that desired result, desulphurizing. As I gathered from a conversation with him, he burns the ore in a kiln or oven, and then converts the sulphur into gas by a bath of ammonia from the lower part of the kiln. Try it before you purchase the patent right for California."

MINER.—Read the advertisement of the *ARIZONA MINER*. It is the only paper published in the Territory, contains all the mining intelligence, is an excellent advertising medium, and is in every way a credit to its enterprising publisher.—*Wilmington Journal*.

D. O. McCARTHY's confinement is ended, and he is doing well.

The Acting Governor, Captain Downey, Mr. H. H. Harrison, and others, paid a visit to the mill on Wednesday last.

The census takers are actively at work in all counties, and their returns are expected to reach the Governor's office during the present month.

ACCIDENTAL.—Two hundred dollars a ton was paid up at a late clean-up of the rock from this spring rich vein. The rock was not as good.

PORTHOLE.—The timber for the Wunderlich & Co. mill has been taken from Prescott to Big Bend. It is not yet known when the mill will be started, or whether it will be brought by La Paz or by the river.

ALBUQUERQUE, a sketch of whose history, by Mrs. F. A. T. Moore, is given on the outside of the MINER of to-day, is the valiant Portuguese after whom the town of Albuquerque, the Rio Grande, is named. He was a first class hero, and a great man in his day.

CAPTAIN TUTTLE and assistant quartermaster leave for headquarters at Sacaton to-day. They expect to be absent a couple of weeks. Adjutant General Gerwin went there last week, with Mr. Rordian and others from the lower part of the Territory, who had been visiting here.

BOWERS & Bro., whose advertisement is in another column, have just received a new and fine supply of provisions and assorted goods. Their store is one of the largest and most attractive in Prescott, and their prices are reasonable. E. J. Cook has charge of their store in Prescott.

THE Montezuma and Prescott Exchange saloons have been consolidated at the Montezuma building. The partitions have been taken out, and it is now a fine, large saloon. The liquors are all first class, and under the management of Messrs. Baldwin & Jackson, with the accommodating Jim Sheldon for barkeeper, it must be a success.

HON. WILLIAM H. HARDY was in town last week for two or three days, a flying visit as usual. He has now gone to San Francisco. His wagon, as well as his stock of hardware, while here, the wagons and teams were sold to Messrs. Silvesthorne and Brown, and the former has gone with them to Mohave.

PLACER GOLD.—We have seen some of the gold taken out by the Excelsior Company, of which Hon. Henry A. Bigelow is the Superintendent. Under the competent direction of Mr. Bigelow a large amount of work on lower Lynx Creek, was performed by this company, and we are glad to know that it is likely to meet an adequate return. The gold of this land is certainly good, and that from Lynx Creek especially so.

JAMES GRANT returned from San Francisco a few days since, accompanied by James Givens, of Los Angeles, and others. Mr. Grant has a quantity of goods on the way here, some of which are expected to arrive in ten days. He brought various notions for the Pioneer society, of which he is President, and we doubt not that his visit "inside" was a benefit to the Territory, for he is one of those who have faith in our prospects and do not hesitate to say so.

JOHN BRODERICK, of the Arizona Volunteers, was lately killed while fishing not far from Camp Lincoln. He had been warned against going out alone, but took the risk, and was attacked by Indians. His body was found pierced by eight arrows, the scalp taken, and the head nearly severed from the body. It will be remembered that Broderick while placer mining on Lynx Creek last summer killed his partner in an altercation regarding the work in which they were engaged.

The contracts for forage and transportation, as advertised in the MINER, were let last week. Mr. Hardy, Sheriff Bourke, Messrs. VanTassel, Rordian and Simmons are reported among the lowest bidders. Hay ranged from \$48 to \$60 per ton, barley from 13 to 17 cents per pound, and the lowest rate of freight from Mohave—cents, from La Paz—cents. The bids were all at once sent to headquarters, and have to be examined by Generals Mason, McDowell and Halleck before the contracts are actually given out.

There is a rumor that Capt. Joseph Tuttle has been mustered out of the volunteer service, and will leave this district, of which he has been the chief quartermaster. Captain Tuttle has made hosts of friends here, not only by his efficiency as an officer, but by his fine social qualities, and his family is one of the most interesting in our community. It is the common hope that he is to remain in the service, or, in any event, that he and his family will continue to reside in Prescott.

PIONEER SOCIETY.—The regular quarterly meeting was held last evening, James Grant, president, in the chair, F. G. Christie, Secretary. Reports were heard from committees, and the President announced that he subscribed, while in California, for various newspapers and periodicals for the reading room. Judge Berry and Messrs. Dunn and Bentley were named a committee to procure a suitable room. It was proposed to have a meeting of the pioneers and an oration in Prescott, on the 4th of July, and Messrs. Barnard, Christie and VanSmith were appointed a committee of arrangement.

A PARTY of Reese River miners, Messrs. Grant, Peoples, Brooks and Nelson, lately arrived here. They are well posted in mines, and are on a prospecting tour, and thus far like our country very much. They passed through the much talked of Pah-ranagat district, in the southern part of Utah, and pronounce it a humbug. In this they differ from Secretary Reed, of Utah, who, in a letter just received by the Acting Governor, speaks of it as a very rich region. He says: "The southern part of Utah and the northern part of Arizona are very rich in quartz mines. Our miners are taking up claims in northern Arizona, and are very anxious to become familiar with the mining law of your Territory."

L. C. GRAY, Esq., and Herman Ehrenberg, Esq., are in town. Both are old residents of the Territory, and have a lively interest in its success. Mr. Ehrenberg came here ten years ago, and was among the first to describe the silver mines below the Gila. He was also a pioneer on the Colorado river, and has lived at La Paz from its first settlement. He enjoys a national reputation, and is indeed favorably known in Europe as a man of science and accomplished in mining. His reports upon lodes and ores are everywhere received as high authority. We hope he will remain in this region long enough to become acquainted with our lodes, and we doubt not that if so he will form a good opinion of them. He was here a few days a couple of years since, but not for a sufficient time to make observations.

CAPTAIN KRAUSE, with 20 men, left Fort Whipple this morning on an Apache hunt.

MR. BARNUM and young Mr. Osborne have returned from California. A. H. Peoples, of Wickenburg, has moved here with his family.

THE Governorship would seem to be definitely settled by a telegram in the *Alta California* of April 12, which announces the confirmation of Mr. McCormick by the Senate, also the confirmation of James T. P. Carter, as Secretary of the Territory, but as yet Mr. McCormick has no official word even of his appointment.

THE SPRING TERM of the District Court began in this place on Monday. The Grand Jury was impaneled and charged by Judge Turner. A. O. Noyes was made foreman of the jury, and, after due deliberation, an indictment was presented against John Willis on a charge of assaulting Henry Wickenburg with intent to kill. The trial of Thomas Maher was put off until the October term. Motions were made in several cases of which we shall speak in our next. The Court is still in session.

A PART of one of the Thunderbolt Crusher mills arrived here last week from Mohave. Mr. Lamson and Mr. Moore, interested in the mill, and an engineer and other mechanics, came with it. They have gone to the site selected for the mill on Lynx Creek, at Cal. Jackson's cabin, and the machinery will be sent there as soon as the balance arrives from Mohave. It is expected within the month. The engine by which the crushers is to be driven is of a new pattern, called the Little Giant. It is very compact and very powerful, and has been well tested in the East. It is of 45-horse power, and is much admired by machinists.

A MARRIAGE.—When Dr. Palmer came here from the Verde, a few days since, he had in his escort a soldier of Captain Washburn's company, and a female attaché of that company, a widow, who came to town to be married. Justice Blair (our most popular person) tied the conjugal knot, at the sutler's store, on Tuesday, 1st inst. Most of the officers at the fort were present, and contributed wine liberally, so that the occasion was made one of great jollity. The Mexicans, being fond of form, were given a certificate of marriage signed by the Justice and all in attendance, and afterwards the Acting Governor certified in due form, and with the great seal, that Blair was duly authorized to marry. The parties to the happy union were Senor Loreto Hernandez and Dona Maria Antonia Rosetto. Having "been there before," we presume the fair bride was not so much afraid of the shock of matrimony as to have to take chloroform, as in the good story elsewhere copied from a California paper. She probably "felt no fear," and we wish her and her Apache killing husband untold tortillas and frijoles, and a long line of dangdang loving heirs. The tender pair, and Dr. Palmer, all apparently very happy, left, with two wagon loads of rations, for Camp Lincoln on Friday morning.

JACK SWILLING'S PARTY.—Jack Swilling informs us, and through us the public, that he will leave the Pima Villages on the first day of June, with a party, to prospect the gold fields near the White Mountains. Persons intending to go with the party must be at the Villages on that day. Mr. Swilling thinks his expedition will be an interesting and profitable one. The country between the White and Chiricahua mountains has long been supposed to be very rich in gold. Aubrey, in his report of a journey in 1853, published in the last number of the MINER, speaks of it, and refers to the Indian accounts of its wealth. Mr. Swilling is a thorough explorer, and his party will consist of experienced and fearless mountaineers. If they do not find all the gold they expect, (and we hope they will,) their observations will be of much value in giving to the world accurate information regarding a region which is as yet almost unknown even to Arizonians. We hope that all who can make it convenient to go with Mr. Swilling will do so, that his party may be large and calculate for success.

DOG TAX.—A law has been passed during the present session of the Legislature levying a tax upon dogs, as follows: Any person owning a male dog, must pay a tax of \$1 for the first, and \$3 for each additional dog. Each "lady" dog is to be taxed \$3. The tax is to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the tax on personal property. Attempts to dodge the tax will be punished by doubling it. This law will have the effect of reducing the immense number of worthless curs with which the State has been afflicted. California paper.

Such a law would be beneficial in Prescott, for we have here an inordinate number of dogs. For protection at the mines, and on ranches, they are useful, but in town they are a great annoyance, not only creating a constant disturbance by their noise, but frequently attacking persons. A tax should be imposed and enforced. If a man attaches any value to his dog he can afford to pay a tax and thereby add to the revenue. If his dog is considered worthless, the sooner he is knocked in the head the better.

THE COLORADO INDIANS.—The trouble among the Colorado Indians continues. The Mohaves and Yavapais in a recent fight with the Pah-Utes and Chiricahuas were defeated with a loss of twenty-five killed. The tribes are equally worthless, and indolent, and if there is no good prospect of getting them up on reservations it may be as well for them to wipe each other out. We trust the new agent, Mr. Fudge, will do something to regulate these redskins or abandon them entirely. The method of dealing with them hitherto has been calculated to excite their distrust and enmity rather than otherwise. Naturally lazy and shiftless they are, we know, a difficult people to civilize and make productive, but we are inclined to believe that with systematic care, kept upon reservations, and taught habits of industry, they may be made an advantage rather than an incumbrance to the whites. At present they are a first-class nuisance.

BANNING AND TUTTLE, the California State Senators from Los Angeles, San Bernardino and San Diego counties, are thus described in a chart of the members of the late California Legislature, prepared by H. T. Burr: "M. C. Tuttle, of San Bernardino and San Diego, was born in New York, came to California from New Mexico in 1858, and is a farmer, 40 years of age. Phineas Banning, Los Angeles, is a native of Delaware, and came to this State in 1850, is 36 years of age, and is a forwarding and commission merchant."

BIRDS' EGGS AND NESTS.

Dr. Palmer, of the Rio Verde, writes as follows, and we hope our citizens who can aid him in securing contributions for the Smithsonian will do so:

"A circular from the Smithsonian Institute, asks the co-operation of the friends of science, to make collections of birds, their nests and eggs, animals, shells, fresh water fossils, minerals, plants, dried insects and reptiles in alcohol. It is wished that Arizona should be represented in the Institute of the nation. Birds' nests and eggs are particularly wanted; they are very easily collected and may be preserved in the following manner: Take the nest carefully from its place of deposit, tying strings around it so as to keep it in shape—the eggs to be punctured carefully with a sharp instrument, so as not to disfigure them—holes to be punctured in both ends—the hole in the small end to be smaller than the one at the larger end, and a little on the side, then blow through the small end and the contents will pass out. Nests and eggs of common, as well as the more rare, species are wanted.

"Eggs having young in them may be laid, after puncturing, over ants' nests, and the contents will soon disappear. The eggs of turkeys and such like may be packed with the nest in any soft substance.

"Care should be taken to get the female bird at the same time. Cut off the head, wing, tail and legs, without the fleshy part. If it can be done, the bird may be skinned. Send with each specimen a description of the bird, its habits, etc., the number of eggs found in the nest; also, giving, date of collection and name of the donor, with place of residence."

For further information, as also in regard to forwarding them to the Institute at Washington, we would refer those who may take an interest in this work to "A. A. Surgeon Edward Palmer, Camp Lincoln, on the Verde," or the articles requested may be left at the MINER office for him.

COURT OF INQUIRY NOT GRANTED.

It will be remembered by our readers that at the time the Legislative Assembly passed its memorial against General Carleton, the latter demanded a court of inquiry to investigate the charges which were set forth against him in that precious document. We published the memorial and the General's letter to the Adjutant General of the United States army, demanding the court. We then expressed the desire that the court would be granted, in order that the whole matter might be cleared up, and a complete exposure made of the imposition that the Legislature was attempting to practice, in the name of the people, upon the authorities in Washington. Now we regret to say that the court was not granted, but we are at the same time gratified in being able to state that the following are the reasons assigned by General Grant for not allowing it:

By TELEGRAPH FROM ST. LOUIS, February 7, 1886.

To General Upton. You will please forward the following dispatch, without delay, signed John Pope, Major General, Headquarters Department of Missouri, St. Louis, February 7, 1886, to Brevet Major General J. H. Carleton, Santa Fe, New Mexico, via Denver City:

In answer to your letter asking court of inquiry the General-in-Chief replies that no such court is necessary, as your course in New Mexico is fully understood and entirely approved. JOHN POPE, Major General Commanding.

We think it due to the public to let them know how this matter has terminated, being, as they were, fully informed of its beginning. It appears from the dispatch that General Grant fully understood and approved General Carleton's course, and did not need any legislative information in regard to it.—*Santa Fe Gazette, February 24th.*

INCREASED MAIL FACILITIES WANTED.

Great complaint is made by Arizonians, of the exceedingly roundabout course taken by the mail matter sent from this city to that part of the country. The letters sent by the overland mail via San Jose and Los Angeles, thence to Wilmington and New San Pedro, and then back to Los Angeles, whence they finally start across the desert via San Bernardino to La Paz, making that part of the trip on mule back, and arriving—if they arrive at all—long after they might have been in the hands of the parties to whom they are addressed. As the mail goes from San Bernardino to La Paz only once a week, many letters miss the connection, while wandering around below Los Angeles and the sea coast, and so lie over a week longer at San Bernardino. Nor is this all; letters directed to La Paz, by some sort of mismanagement, frequently make the entire trip to Prescott, and come back to La Paz for delivery, when almost worn out with their long travels, and as much out of date and about as valuable, as a last year's bird's nest. An extensive mining interest is growing up in the Territory of Arizona, of which, a full share falls to San Franciscans, and it is highly important that letters should have quick despatch and certain delivery. As it is now, it takes almost as long to get an answer from a point in the interior of Arizona as from New York.—*Alta.*

Governor MITCHELL.—A letter from Santa Fe informs us that Governor Mitchell arrived in that place on the 5th instant, but will not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term for which Governor Connelly was appointed, in June or July next. Mr. Pratt, the United States Marshal for this Territory, arrived with the Governor. It appears that the new Governor is now merely visiting the Territory, to make a sort of "preliminary survey," ascertain our wants and return immediately to the States for his family, and to let the powers at Washington know how affairs look. Our informant says Governor M. seems to be an intelligent, cultivated, unassuming gentleman, with a good headpiece. To say anything farther, at present, would be premature; yet it is to be hoped that he will be as successful in New Mexico, as a civilian, as he was as a general at Cumberland Gap.—*Albuquerque Press, April 10th.*

A BILL for an annual inspection of Indian affairs, which passed the United States Senate, gives the Indians legal protection, by conferring upon Agents powers of magistrates, and making Indians competent witnesses before him and the United States Courts. Heretofore, an agent has had power to appoint traders, and could thus force the Indians to trade with whom he pleased. By the bill, any one of good character can trade by giving bonds.

We understand that Mr. Jacob Kleppel and 25 or 30 others will start for Arizona soon. We trust they will have a pleasant passage and never be without sufficient funds for irrigation.—*Deuter News.*

Too TRUE.—The Shasta Courier is responsible for the following:

"Between Yreka and Jacksonville, Oregon, there was a wedding last winter—about the time of the deep snow, when Dr. Polham and others of our citizens were corralled in that cold country. The families of the respective parties to the marriage were in attendance, and the party was rather after the old-fashioned style, made up of neighbors, their wives and babies, and everybody that happened to be stopping anywhere in accessible distance. It was a pleasant affair, but like all similar assemblages, it dispersed, and the bride retired to her chamber, first having whispered to the fond groom: 'Don't come up for half an hour.' This being a first request, he obeyed, waited the time anxiously, nor let the hand of the ticking clock pass by a second the limit ere he was gone to her with whom his life was joined. Rapping gently at the bridal chamber door, and receiving no reply, he entered unbidden, and saw his wife lying on the bed, arrayed in night gear of purest white, presenting a picture of beauty, taste and loveliness beyond comparison. One step further, a closer look, and the blood rushed back to his heart—she was dead! Loudly calling for help, father, mother, sisters, bridesmaids, all—the household rushed to the room. The mother discovered that her daughter still breathed; but horror upon horrors! there lay the empty vial from which the fatal draught had been taken. Messengers were dispatched for physicians; the patient was rubbed and sprinkled, and hopes were entertained of her revival, symptoms looking favorable. At this juncture some one picked up a piece of folded paper from a table, on which was written, in the delicate hand of the fair bride:

'Be not alarmed, dear husband. Feeling that the occasion would be too much for my nerves, I have taken chloroform.'

'YOUR OWN WIFE.'

A moment more and the room was not so populous.

LEGISLATIVE HUMOR.—A correspondent of the Marysville (California) Express, writing from Sacramento, relates the following:

"When John H. Tatum, the tall statesman from Mariposa, who introduced a bill into the Assembly to amend the Constitution of the United States, was a member, Charley DeLong, also a member of the same body, from Yuba, requested his vote in favor of the State appropriating a certain amount to purchase 'Woods Digest.' 'Certainly I'll vote for it, if you say it is a good thing; but how is it put up—baskets or bottles?' The statesman evidently mistook the digest of the laws of California for some anti-dyspeptic or tonic medicine, in which case he would decidedly have preferred it in the bottle form—in the same style of Watt's Nervous Antidote, with which Knowlton, the advertising agent in San Francisco, settles with his newspaper publishing customers."

"The tall statesman from Mariposa," often looks in at the MINER office, and we think we must make up a budget of his droll sayings since he has lived in Arizona, for the benefit of our California contemporaries. He is the same irrepressible Tatum who "never gets"—and we have been looking for his advent in the Arizona Legislature.

FRANKLIN AND HIS (GIG).—It is now more than a century since Benjamin Franklin, Postmaster General of the American Colonies, by appointment of the Crown, set out in his old gig to make an official inspection of the principal routes. It is about ninety years since he held the same position under the authority of Congress, when a small folio (still preserved in the Department at Washington), containing but three quires of paper, lasted as his account book for three years. If a Postmaster General now were to undertake to pass over all the established routes, it would require six years of incessant railroad travel at 125 miles daily; while, if he were to undertake the job in an "old gig," he would require a life time for its performance. Instead of a small folio, with its three quires of paper, the Post Office accounts consume every two years 3,000 of the largest sized ledgers, keeping upwards of a hundred clerks constantly employed in recording transactions with more than 30,000 contractors and other persons.

NEW COUNTIES.—The last California Legislature created two new counties, Inyo and Kern, the first out of portions of Tulare and Fresno, and the other out of portions of San Bernardino, Los Angeles and Tulare. Kearse will probably be the county seat of Inyo, and Havilah will be the county seat of Kern. The *Alta* says: "Inyo comprises most of the territory set apart two years ago for the county of Coso, which was never organized; Kern includes much of the territory given in 1855 to Buena Vista county, which was never organized and never had any legal existence, although it has a place on many of our maps."

REGISTER LAW.—The California Registry law provides that, by July, 1887, the names of all the citizens, native and of foreign birth, shall be registered. The county assessors throughout the State commence at once to record names. No charge is made for recording names. Each citizen must make affidavit as to his citizenship. Native born American citizens must make oath as to "where" and "where they were born, and foreigners must make oath as to "when, where and in what country they were naturalized." From the data collected by the assessor, the county clerk makes out the official list, and none can vote whose names are not upon it on election day.

THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR McDOWELL.—John McDowell, ex-Governor of California, whose death was announced in the *Union* March 31st, was 48 years of age. He came to California from a western State, in 1848, and was a member of the convention which framed the State constitution. He was elected in 1849 our first Lieutenant Governor, and on the resignation of Governor Burnett officiated as Governor. He has held no important office since that period.—*San Union.*

THE Yuma Mining Company filed its certificate of incorporation in San Francisco on March 23d. The capital stock is \$20,000, in 200 shares: General Irwin McDowell, Major R. W. Kirkham, and G. F. Hooper are the first board of trustees.

A LATE number of the New York Tribune has the following: ARIZONA.—Joseph P. Allen, late candidate for Delegate to Congress from Arizona, has been repeatedly classed in our columns with the opposition. That is a mistake. He is a hearty Unionist of the most Radical stripe.

LYNX CREEK.—Men are engaged in getting out timber for the mill Colonel Woolsey proposes putting up on Lynx Creek. Preparations are also making for the Conter & Tyson mill, on the Eureka lode. They are now taking ore from the adjacent lode, and the mill will soon be at work again. It is said that Herbert Bowers will offer this lode for sale in San Francisco. It ranks among the best of our gold mines.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, County of Pima.

In the District Court, First Judicial District, Granville H. Oury vs. David Davis.

To the defendant above named. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, filed with the Clerk of this Court, at Tucson, in said county, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of said answer upon Granville H. Oury, the said plaintiff, at his residence at Tucson, in said county, within the time hereinafter designated, after the service of this summons and complaint on you, to-wit: the day of such service, to-wit: If the defendant is in the county in which this action is brought within twenty days; if the defendant is served out of the county, but in the district in which the action is brought, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days. And if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff prays that judgment be rendered against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with costs of suit.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my [L. S.] hand and seal of office this ninth day of February, A. D. 1886.

By G. W. FIERCE, Deputy.

THE GREAT BLOOD MEDICINES.—Let every man woman and child in our country learn that Lee Doyen's Family Medicines are the best in use. See advertisement on fourth page. 5ly

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Territorial officers, lawyers, and others, having in their possession any books belonging to the TERRITORIAL LIBRARY, Will please return them to the Secretary's office without delay, as it is desired to newly catalogue and arrange the library.

Office of the Secretary of the Territory, Prescott, March 14, 1886. 5

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS' ADVERTISING AGENCY, 97 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOCKS.

Manufacturer's Depot, No. 88 North 5th Street, corner St. Charles, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Here will be found every variety of

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

AND

CLOCK MATERIALS,

with all the advantages of the Eastern market in regard to both selection and price.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

96m HENRY W. EDES, Proprietor.

PLANT & BROTHER,

Established in 1845.

Agricultural Machinery,

Garden and Field Seeds,

Hose, Packing and Pumps,

Rubber and Leather Belting.

Sign of the GILT FLOW, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Send 3 cts. for postage for Illustrated Catalogue. 96m

NOTICE

I am hereby given that I have this day appointed Wm. J. Calloway my lawful agent and attorney, to transact any and all business for me and in my name and stead. JACK W. SWILLING, Wickenburg, A. T., April 20, 1886. 92m

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS.

All persons whose taxes for the year 1885 remain unpaid will please call on the undersigned, at the office of the ARIZONA MINER, Prescott, and square their accounts with the county. By so doing they will save trouble and expense, as should they refuse or neglect to do so, the law in relation to the collection of said taxes will be strictly enforced by advertisement and sale of all property upon which taxes are due.

JOHN H. MARION, Treasurer of Yavapai County, Prescott, April 25, 1886. 83c

COUNTY JAIL.

Office of Clerk of Board of Supervisors, Prescott, Yavapai County, April 22, 1886.

Sealed proposals for the erection of a small, secure and substantial jail, will be received at this office until Saturday, June 30, 1886. Bidders to furnish their own plans and specifications, which must accompany the bids. The Board reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids. By order, F. G. CHRISTIE, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. 83c

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Fred Meggers, deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. Hon. Brooks, Judge of Probate in and for the county of Yavapai, Arizona Territory, all persons interested are required to be and appear before said Judge, at the court house, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1886, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why certain real estate, mining claims, etc., belonging to said estate, shall not be ordered sold to pay the debts and charges of administration of said estate, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to pay the same. Prescott, March 28, 1886. N. L. GRIFFIN, Administrator of the estate of Fred Meggers, deceased. 61c

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Theodore Mohrman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, executor of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against, said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication of this notice, to J. H. Baldwin, at the Prescott Exchange, Prescott, Arizona, or to the undersigned. Prescott, March 28, 1886. HENRY McNULTY. 61c

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Dissolution.

Prescott, Arizona, March 30, 1886.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between J. M. Rountree and J. T. Alsap, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. M. ROUNTREE, J. T. ALSAP. 61c

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CLOCKS.

Manufacturer's Depot, No. 88 North 5th Street, corner St. Charles, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Here will be found

Arizona Miner.

CALIFORNIA POETRY.

A poetical claim on behalf of California is put forward in a little book bearing the imprint of A. Roman & Co., San Francisco. It consists of a collection of stanzas from contributions by local poets to the California newspapers, and from material collected by a lady some years since for a similar volume. Some twenty writers, most of them quite unknown in the Atlantic States, are here introduced to the public, and the ability shown in the selected stanzas is by no means inconsiderable. Scarcely any living poet need feel ashamed of having written Edward Pollock's descriptive lines "The Chondos Picture." The couplets entitled "Evening" and beginning—

The air is chill, the day grows late,
And the clouds come in through the Golden Gate,
Are also worthy of praise.

E. G. Paige, better known as "Dow, Jr.," contributes a semi-comic, semi-serious poem on "The Approach of Autumn." Emilie Lawson shows a poetic taste, and her lines, "Two Comrades in Arms," have been extensively copied in the eastern papers. They begin thus:

"Comrade, I hear the beating of a drum;
Have reinforcements come?"
"There is no sound, save a lost whippoorwill,
Crying from yonder hill."

C. H. Webb is one of the best of the California poets. Among his verses we find this vivid little picture:

MY RIVAL.
Soft music swells out on the night,
The air is a-throb with perfume;
And the feet of the dancers fall light—
Yet Death crouches low in the room.

One stands him, all smiling and bland,
Just there where the tapestries fall;
The wine-cup he holds in his hand
Throws a dabble of red on the wall.

His foot-face hot flushes with love,
And he whispers a name in his wine—
The white moon that looked from above,
And the stars know the woman is mine.

It were better he said him a prayer;
Were the man not a fool he would feel
A shudder of death in the air,
And the sharp, sudden tinge of steel.

See! he smiles to himself as he sips
Of his wine in the alcove apart;
Will he smile when my dagger's thin lips
Shall drink the red wine of his heart?

"Waiting for the Rain," by Annie A. Fitzgerald, and "Tom Darling," a humorous poem full of puns, by L. F. Wells, are worthy of notice, and the same may be said of Chas. W. Stoddard's lines entitled

MAINS.
Now Mars steals over the water;
He is marching down from the sky—
Great Mars, with his golden helmet,
And the golden flame in his eye.

The sea is still, for the ripples
Are hushed at the god's slow tread,
And a line of light is trailing
The wave, like a burning thread.

Sad Mars! he is wearied with marching,
And wandering off he lies,
While he nods his yellow helmet,
And thrusts his lance in the sea.

Faltering Mars! with his marching
Wearied he seems to be,
While he tips his helmet and merges
His golden lance in the sea.

It is a singular fact that the poetry in this volume contains scarcely anything characteristic of California. Most of the stanzas could just as well have been written in New York, or Massachusetts, or England. The compiler, in this connection, remarks in the preface:

"It might be expected that a country whose scenery is remarkable for sublimity and grandeur would have inspired some suitable expression here. But the attempts at descriptive and pastoral poetry have not been generally successful. Perhaps a monotonous climate, lacking those vicissitudes of seasons which elsewhere inspire the imagination has obliged the poet to look off from his own heart for that spring and autumn from which so much imagery is supposed to flow, or in the fortunes of his fellow men, which are usually exempt from this climatic influence."

We would add that Mrs. A. M. Shultz is the only poet represented in this book who seems to be awakened to enthusiasm by the scenery of California. Her lines, "The Song of the Flume," are so spirited that we cannot deprive our readers of their dashing melody and rhythm:

THE SONG OF THE FLUME.
Awake, awake, for the flaming east
Is red with the coming day,
My struggling breast disdains its rest,
And I haste o'er the hills away.

Up from the valley—up from the plain,
Up from the river's side;
For I come with a gush and a torrent's rush,
And there's wealth in my swelling tide.

I am fed by the melting rills that start,
Where the starting snow-peaks gleam;
My course is free, and with greatest glee
I leap in the sun's broad beam.

Though torn from the channels deep and old
I have worn through the craggy hill,
Yet I flow in pride as my waters glide,
And there's mirth in my music still.

I sought the shore of the sounding sea
From the far Sierra's height,
With a starry breast and snow-capped crest,
I foamed in a path of light;

But they bore me hence in a winding way—
They fettered me like a slave,
And as serfs of old were sold for gold,
So they bartered my soil-stained wave.

Through the dim tunnel, down the dark shaft,
Search for the shining ore;
Hoist it away to the light of day,
Which it never has seen before.

Spade and shovel, mattock and pick—
Fly them with eager haste;
For my golden shower is sold by the hour,
And the drops are too dear to waste.

Lift me aloft to the mountain brow,
Fathom the deep blue vein,
And I'll sift the soil for the shining spoil,
As I sink to the valley again;

The swell of my swarthy breast shall bear
Pebble and rock away,
Though they leave my strength, they shall yield
At length,

But the glittering gold shall stay;
Mine is no stern and warrior march,
Nor stormy tramp and drum;
No banners gleam in my darkened stream,

As I conquer step I come;
But I touch the tributary earth
Till it owes a monarch's way,
And with eager hand, from a conquered land,
I bear its wealth away.

Awake, awake,—there are loving hearts
In the land now left as if dead;
There are tearful eyes in the homes you prize,
As they gaze on the western star.

Then up from the valley—up from the hill—
Up from the river's side;
For I come with a gush and a torrent's rush,
And there's wealth in my swelling tide.

—N. Y. Evening Post.

THERE is a couple in Cincinnati who have been engaged to be married for five years, but no time has occurred when they were both out of prison at the same time.

Mass'-a-Gi, do you know Lawyer in the same building what your office is?" "O, yes," I replied, "very well." "Gosh!" said Bill, "he's got the biggest head of any man I ever seed." At this remark, a big, fat negro, lounging on the settee, spoke up: "What use a man got with a big trunk when he isn't got no clothes?"

An odd bit of dialogue appears in a novel now publishing in a French paper. "Where is your husband?" asks a gentleman. "He went out to buy a cigar," replies the lady. "Has he been gone long?" "Eighteen years." "He is quite right," remarks the gentleman, philosophically, "he wants to choose a good one."

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOWERS & BRO.,

Wish to inform the miners and farmers of Yavapai county, that their

NEW ADOBE STORE.

On Granite-street, corner of Gurley, is now and will be hereafter well filled with the following articles:

A choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, a well selected and large assortment of every description of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

A good stock of fashionable DRY GOODS and DOMESTICS, CUTLERY and CROCKERY,

FARMING and MINING TOOLS, NAILS, EAGLE PLOWS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

SARSAPARILLA YELLOW DOCK, BRANDY and WINE BITTERS, And a general assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES, ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET.

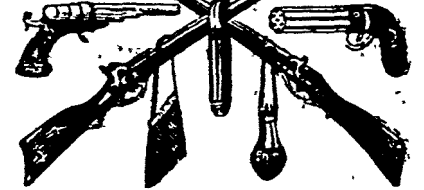
And in fact, nearly everything that is or can be required to meet the wants of the people.

Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past, we assure all that it is now as was ever our intention to merit their custom by selling them good articles at

Reasonable prices for cash. BOWERS & BRO., Prescott, Arizona.

NEW AND SPLENDID GOODS

AT THE



SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM.

CORTEZ STREET, PRESCOTT.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my new stock of goods, just received from San Francisco consisting of

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

Powder Horns and Flasks, Belts,

Holsters, Powder

Ely's Double Water-Proof Gun Caps,

Ely's Metal Lined Caps for Colt's Revolvers

Ely's Backshot Wire Cartridges,

Backshot, Sharp's and Maynard's Primers,

Also, a splendid assortment of CUTLERY, embracing

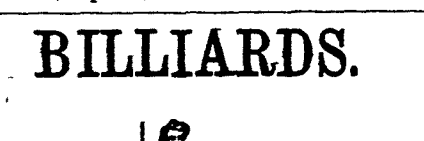
Bowie Knives, Hunting Knives, and Pocket

Knives, in great variety.

REPAIRING.

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols repaired to order in the best manner. WM. J. BERRY 193m

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON Situated on Granite street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table, making

TWO NEW TABLES OF BEST PATTERN, is now open to the public.

THE BAR will be furnished with the best of Liquors. For proof, call and see DOG & JOE.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having built a large stable and corral, with sheds, for the accommodation of the public keeps constantly on hand Bidding Horses, also Carriages and Carriage Horses, for sale or let on reasonable terms. WM. R. HARDY, Agent.

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miners' Tools, for sale by WM. H. HARDY, Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1885. 193m

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

IMPORTERS OF Cards and Card Stock, all Colors; Printing Ink, all Colors; Bronzes, Varnish,

Printing Presses, Type, AND PRINTING MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL. Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal, by calling at 411 Clay Street, San Francisco.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reduction machinery.

The attention of the mining corporations, mill men, and mine owners is respectfully urged to examine and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardiner's invention, patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company," organized upon the patent of Mr. Gardiner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office: 69 Broadway, New York.

Officers.—President, Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, New York. Vice President and Treasurer, J. E. Fuleston, New York. Secretary, F. G. Wheeler, New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed upon an entirely new principle, which enables it to crush and pulverize ores and other minerals by a single process, viz: It is provided with two jaws or plates, which working upon different centers, not only crush, but also attain a maximum of attrition. These jaws are massively constructed, and are furnished with massive plates of chilled iron which can be easily replaced at small cost. They will admit boulders of fifty pounds weight, and can be graduated as occasion requires. This machine is easily driven by an engine of fifteen-horse power, and their lightness, and facility of transportation, render them far more economical than any machinery now in use for reducing quartz. Large orders for this crusher have already been executed for well established mining companies, and the company have contracts with responsible machinists to construct without delay, sufficient, it is hoped, for the large demand. Parties desiring to see the crusher, in actual operation, can do so by visiting the "Globe Iron Works," in 334 street, near 11th avenue. Companies desiring machines or further information, will please address any of the officers of the company, at 69 Broadway, or apply personally, at the office of the Superintendent, Mr. F. G. Gardiner, No. 12 Pine Street, (Room No. 11, up-stairs).

This machine supplies, it is believed, the real desideratum for the reduction of quartz rapidly and economically. One machine will reduce to an impalpable powder, from 30 to 50 tons of ore per day, with not to exceed 15-horse power. It is of a very durable construction, every part being made capable of sustaining any strain that can be brought to bear upon it.

We furnish at present two sizes of machines, numbered respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 weighs, complete, when finished, 14,000 lbs., or seven tons, occupies a space, when in running order, of five feet in width, by fifteen in length, and will require a 12-horse power engine. Compared with stamps, requiring the same power, it will finish from three to four times as much work in the same time, passing it through a sieve 60 to 80 meshes to the inch, the stamps using sieves of from 35 to 50 meshes to the inch. The Thunderbolt Crusher not only finishes a much larger amount of work, but reduces it to a finer powder. Cost, completely boxed and delivered at the wharf, \$6,500.

No. 2, compared with No. 1, is one-sixteenth less in capacity; is 4,000 lbs. lighter in weight, therefore taking a correspondingly less amount of power. Cost, complete in all its appointments, and delivered on the wharf, \$5,500.

Orders are respectfully solicited with full instructions. Address either of the officers of the company, at the office, 69 Broadway, New York, or F. G. GARDINER, Superintendent, No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11), N. Y.

61f No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11), N. Y.

MERWIN & BRAY,

Dealers in FIRE ARMS and AMMUNITION of all kinds.

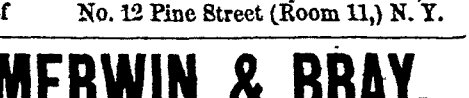
Proprietors of

BALLARD'S

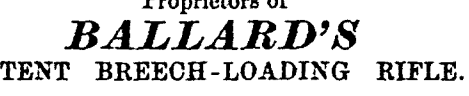
PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

"Merwin & Bray Fire Arms Co.'s" Patent Cartridge Revolvers, Pistols, &c., 262 Broadway, New York.

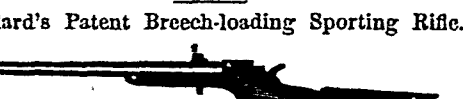
Ballard's Patent Breech-loading Sporting Rifle.



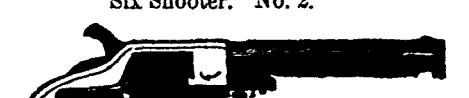
Patent Cartridge Revolver. Belt size, 6 in. bbl. Six Shooter. No. 2.



Patent Cartridge Revolver. 3 in. bbl. 5 Shooter.



44-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 32 to the pound.



[Exact size.]

46-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 26 to the pound.



[Exact size.]

All Ballard's Rifles can be used with loose ammunition [powder, ball and cap.]

For sale in Prescott by Wm. H. Hardy. 51f

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,

Lard, Butter,

Cheese, Coffee,

Dried Fruit, Sugar,

Soap, Candles,

Coal Oil, Honey,

Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1886. 21f

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the MINER is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona; the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivaled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year, - - - \$5 00

For six months, - - - 3 00

For three months, - - - 2 00

Single copies, - - - .25

Terms, invariably in advance. No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, - - - \$3 00

Each subsequent insertion, - - - 1 50

One square, three months, - - - 10 00

One square, one year, - - - 25 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,

Cards, Ball Tickets,

Receipts, Posters,

Letter Heads, Bill Heads,

Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates,

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending.

Address, E. A. BENTLEY, Prescott, Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LeDoyen's

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK

Iodine Alternative.

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Spleen, Womb, Heart, Nerves, Bladder, Glands, Blood, Marrow, & Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They invigorate, cleanse, and purify; regulate the secretions of Liver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Constipation; Prevent Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflammation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Drooping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Office, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries

and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

31f

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the head-quarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS LELAND & CO., Proprietors.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets, DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing

Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Los Angeles, February 1, 1886.

BELLA UNION HOTEL

Los Angeles, California.

The travelling public, and particularly that of the south, will find this House to be the best in the south.

The bills of fare are inferior to none in the city. Prices, per day, \$2. Per week, \$9 to \$14, according to room.

The Beds are all first class.

All the Stages to and from Los Angeles arrive at and depart from this House.

JOHN KING & CO., Proprietors, Los Angeles, December 1, 1882.

BANNING & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AG

ARIZONA MINER.

VOLUME III.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1866.

NUMBER 10.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Payable in advance, without exception.—
For one year \$5.00
For six months 3.00
For three months 1.50
Single copies .25

ADVERTISING:
A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, \$3.00. Each subsequent insertion \$1.50. One square standing for three months, \$10.00. For six months, \$15.00. For one year, \$25.00, and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:
All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BERRY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

E. J. C. KEWEN, **CHARLES G. JOHNSON**
Los Angeles, Cal. La Paz, Arizona.

KEWEN & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LA PAZ, ARIZONA.

E. J. C. Kewen will practice in all the Courts of Arizona Territory in connection with Charles G. Johnson, who will permanently reside at La Paz. 8

WM. J. BERRY,
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the plaza. 36m

HENRY W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

European Metallurgical Works.
Bryant Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

The proprietors having recently added to this Establishment the latest and most approved Machinery for the Reduction and Testing of ORES of all sorts—either in large or small quantities—are prepared to test Ores by such process as may be ascertained best suited to their chemical character, after a careful analysis being first made. Assays, either in the humid or dry way, made of all Minerals. Also, Refining and Cupellation attended to.
S. P. KIMBALL. 61f J. R. MURPHY.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Arizona Lodge, U. D. F. & A. M.
The stated meetings of Arizona Lodge, U. D. of Free and Accepted Masons, will take place on the last Saturday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend.
C. A. CURTIS, Sec. J. T. ALZAP, W. M.

EXCHANGE SALOON.

This well known saloon has been rented by the undersigned, and will be kept as

A FIRST CLASS SALOON.

Where a drink of pure liquor may always be had. All kinds of excellent LIQUORS and CIGARS kept constantly on hand.

The house has been remodelled, and a commodious private room fitted up behind the bar.
J. H. BALDWIN.
Prescott, March 27, 1866. 62m

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for mills and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have concluded from this time to erect no one, and have decided to supply the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, \$60 per M.
Second quality, \$30 per M.
Clear lumber, \$100 per M.

Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold coin, or its equivalent in currency.
A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

BOWERS & BRO.,

Wish to inform the miners and farmers of Yavapai county, that their

NEW ADOBE STORE.

On Granite street, corner of Gurley, is now and will be hereafter well filled with the following articles:

A choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, a well selected and large assortment of every description of CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

A good stock of fashionable

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CUTLERY and CROCKERY,

FARMING and MINING TOOLS,

NAILS, EAGLE PLOWS,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS,

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK,

BRANDY and WINE BITTERS,

And a general assortment of

PATENT MEDICINES, ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET,

And in fact, nearly everything that is or can be required to meet the wants of the people.

Thanking our customers for their patronage in the past, we assure all that it is now as ever our intention to merit their custom by selling them good articles at

Reasonable prices for cash.

BOWERS & BRO.,
Prescott, Arizona.

THE MOQUIS.
The interest excited here by the recent visit of a delegation from the Moqui Indians, leads us to print the following from Appleton's Encyclopedia, published in 1861:

The Moquis or Moquinians are a tribe of semi-civilized or pueblo Indians of Arizona, who occupy seven towns lying between the Little Colorado and San Juan rivers, and between latitude 35° and 36° north. According to Governor Bent's report, in 1846 the tribe included 350 families, and 2,450 souls. In the tables of the Indian population of the United States, Mr. Schoolcraft, in his "History and condition of the Indians," places the number much higher. The following are the names of the towns, with their population, as stated by him: Oraibi, 5,000; Summopavi, 1,500; Jupaviti, 1,250; Manzana, 500; Opquie, 650; Chemovi, 750; Tanoquevi, 900. Total, 10,550. With one exception, these people speak the same language, "but are reputed," says Mr. Schoolcraft, "to be separate, distinct and independent republics; though, for mutual protection, they join with each other."

Dr. Ten Broeck, of the U. S. army, who was among the people in 1852, and who has given an account of them in Mr. Schoolcraft's work, Vol. IV, states their number at 8,000. Like the other pueblo tribes they cultivate various kinds of grain, fruits, vegetables and cotton, and raise horses, mules, asses, sheep and goats. Captain Sigreaves, in his report, published in 1854, states that the Moquis had more than 10,000 acres of Indian corn planted. In former times they were much more numerous than at present, according to their own statement, as well as to the early Spanish writers. Disease, and their wars with the Apaches and Navajos, both large and powerful tribes, hostile alike to all pueblo Indians, have greatly decreased their numbers. Their villages are all upon bluffs in the same valley. "Three of them stand," says Dr. Ten Broeck, "upon a bluff about 300 feet high, and from 30 to 150 feet wide, which is approached by a trail passable for horses only at one point. This is very steep, and an hour's work in throwing down the stones with which it is in many places built up, could render it inaccessible to horsemen. At all other points they have constructed footpaths, steps, etc., by which they pass up and down." There is a fourth town at 20 miles distant west by south, and two more about S. S. W., and some 8 or 10 miles distant from the other three. Of these the two at the southern extremity of the bluff are the largest, containing, probably, 2,000 inhabitants. They all speak the same language, except Harno, the most northern town of the three, which has a different language and some customs peculiar to itself. It is, however, considered one of the towns of the confederation, and joins in all their feasts." Dr. Ten Broeck thinks it "a singular fact that a town only 150 yards distant from the middle town, should have preserved, for so long a period, its own language and customs." The probability is that, like the Coco-Maricopa tribe on the Gila, which removed to the vicinity of the Pima tribe, where their villages adjoin, and who speak languages totally different, the inhabitants of the Moqui village of Harno, took up their abode where they are now established for protection.

Lieutenant Colonel Eaton, in his account of the New Mexican Indians (Schoolcraft, Vol. IV), says he was told at Zuni, that the seventh Moqui village was from the pueblo of Taos Indians on the Rio Grande. The houses of the Moquis are built of stone, laid in mud, probably brought from the plain below, and in the same form as those of other pueblo Indians. These consist of several stories built up in the form of terraces; i. e., with one story receding from the other so as to leave a walk or terrace in front. On the lower or ground floor there are no doors or windows, access being had by ladders to the first terrace or roof, and then down through trapdoors to the first tier of apartments. The ladders are drawn up at night or when they apprehend danger. The second and upper stories are also reached by ladders from the terrace, there being no stairways or openings from one story to the other. The dress of the Moquis consists of leggings of dressed skins, sometimes made into boots. Sandals are also worn. Blankets, of their own manufacture, some of wool and some of cotton, are worn by both sexes; but during the summer, like all Indians, the men prefer to go naked, wearing merely a breech-cloth round their loins, with moccasins or sandals to protect their feet. In their head dress they are fond of displaying their ornaments, and show much taste in their arrangement. The unmarried women turn their hair up on each side of the head in two inverse rolls, which bear some resemblance to the horns of the mountain sheep. After marriage they wear it in two large knots or braids on each side of the face. The women in the northern town vary their dress and mode of arranging the hair, which is another evidence that they belong to a different tribe. Their pottery resembles that of other pueblo Indians, in its manufacture and ornaments. Dr. Ten Broeck gives the following account of their mode of marriage: "Instead of the swain asking the hand of the fair one, she selects the young man who is to her fancy, and then her father proposes the match to the sire of the lucky youth. This proposition is never refused. The preliminaries being arranged, the young man, on his part, furnishes two pair of moccasins, two fine blankets, two mattresses, and two sashes used at the feast; while the maiden, for her share, provides an abundance of eatables, when the marriage is celebrated by feasting and dancing. Polygamy is unknown to them, but at any time, if either of the parties become dissatisfied, they can divorce themselves, and marry others. In case there are children, they are taken care of by their respective grand-parents." They are a simple, happy, and hospitable people. They have no fermented liquors. They knit, weave, spin and make fabric of cotton. Their pipes are made of a smooth polished stone and of a peculiar shape, which has long been in use among their ancestors. They wear necklaces of a very small sea shell, ground flat, probably procured from California, as they say they were brought to them by Indians who lived over the mountains to the west. Coronado, with his companions, visited these people in 1540, and describes their manners and customs, houses, agriculture, etc., precisely as we now find them, whence it is evident that

they did not derive their civilization from the Spaniards. Vengas, in his "History of California," 1755, says that efforts were made by order of the Viceroy of Mexico, in 1723, to reduce the province of Moqui to subjection, its inhabitants having previously been converted by the zeal of the Franciscans; but in 1680 they apostatized, and, after killing the persons who instructed them, revolted, together with the other Indians of New Mexico. The fathers succeeded in restoring tranquility among the various tribes, the Moquis alone excepted; "but all their diligence," says Vengas "could not overcome the obduracy of the Moqui, who for many years opposed all offers of their coming among them."

ABOUT PRODUCING GOLD.

Just at this time it is a most interesting question, if not a vital one, how to increase the production of the precious metals from our mines. The exchanges of the world being made almost entirely by their aid, it is important that their production and increase should keep pace with the increase of population and the extension of commerce. That they do admit of grave doubts. If they do not, or if they cannot be made to, it will be difficult to hasten the time when greenbacks and gold shall be exchangeable at par. Let us glance briefly at some of the obstacles which must be overcome by the successful producer of gold.

First, leaving out of the question surface washings, which are soon exhausted, it must be remembered that the veins yielding the precious metals are in distant, dangerous, almost inaccessible regions, mostly beyond reach of civilized influences and the comforts of life. The population which at the outset flows to them is excitable, nomadic, reckless, unmanageable. Steady, industrious, patient, reliable men rarely go at the time of their discovery. This in itself is a very serious obstacle, because no permanent, steady production, no certain prosperity, can be secured by the first flow of population. But this very class is a most important one, and does a share of the work vital to future operations, as we shall see.

Second, this class of adventurers, excited by the possibility or chance of securing a prize are men nearly always without means, and depend upon their hands and wits. How do they go to work? Many persons suppose (and it is said some of them are members of Congress) that they walk over the surface, find a vein at once, open the mine, take out the gold, pack it up in boxes, and return to the States, henceforth to roll in wealth. They suppose some such thing possible, though no single instance of it was ever known in history. They go to work in this wise. The prospectors are a class who make it a business to seek for veins. They gather from some surface indications—bits of ore, a depression or an excessive, some signs which a shrewd man after a while learns the meaning of—that probably a vein lies below. With shovel and pick they go to work to remove the earth and broken rock, so as to get down to the bed-rock, and thus prove the crevice or vein. Probably they do not strike it; and then the digging goes along the bed-rock until the vein is found, or the work is abandoned. Oftentimes as much as one or two thousand dollars' worth of work is expended by parties in a single digging—oftentimes it is all a loss. But even if the vein is discovered, that is not a mine. Then the prospector has to seek for and discover a purchaser—some man who has a little money which he is willing to risk, to buy this "claim." The prospector rarely has money enough to work his claim—rarely gets rich. He does not ride in his carriage.

Third, comes the miner—the man who having a little money, ventures it in mining the vein. The top of the vein, ten or twenty feet in depth, being partially decomposed by the elements, is easily dug out, easily broken up, "reduced," and sometimes pays, not always. If it pays, the miner is lucky; if it does not, he is ruined. Then he must abandon his mine or must seek a capitalist. But even if he is lucky, the mine never pays this class of miner except near the surface. The moment he gets below the decomposed rock he needs machinery, skill and science.

Fourth, comes the capitalist. Capital is proverbially timid—it does not go into dangerous and inaccessible regions except under the temptation of great rewards. The risks are great, the profits should be, must be, commensurate. As high as three, four and five per cent. per month is paid in Colorado and the other mining districts for money.

The policy of our Government in California and the other mining districts, has been to encourage the production of gold and silver so far as letting the miners alone would do it; and has avoided the laying of any burdens upon them. Even with this inadequate encouragement, we see what has been done and is being done by these adventurous, energetic people. At a vast sacrifice of comfort, at a vast expenditure of their industry, often of their gains, they have opened these distant regions, have inaugurated trade, and have begun the production of a current of gold and silver which will by and by flow back to us, to stimulate commerce, manufactures and agriculture here as well as elsewhere.

But now what is wanted in the mining districts is capital and skilled mining. Without these we may expect the production to fall off rather than increase. The business has reached such a point that capital, and large capital, is imperatively necessary. In the Washoe districts nearly every productive mine has needed the expenditure of one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars before the mines began to pay. With capital and skilled mining, made greatly more productive by such new "processes" as Bertolas' and Lyons', the production of the precious metals can be greatly increased. Congress might do something to bring about this desirable result, by confirming and strengthening the Territorial legislation which secures the rights and claims of the prospectors and miners, by securing life and property against the marauding Indians, and by urging forward the Pacific Railroad. It is only by the use of capital that this great interest can now succeed. The Government should put no obstacle in the way of their getting this, but should grant every security. It is vital, and there should be no holding back. Whenever capital is safe and life comfortable in these districts, then mining will be a sure, a steady and a productive business, and such we have reason to believe it is soon to become.—New York Times.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT A PUGILIST'S FUNERAL.

TOM SAYERS' FRIENDS—HIS WILL.

The London Daily News says, a disgraceful scene occurred at the funeral of Tom Sayers. Soon after mid-day a vast crowd had assembled in High street, Camden Town, where the ex-champion lived, and the main road and pavement from the Mother Redcap for several hundred yards towards Hamstead, was infested by what looked like an execution mob. The shops were nearly all closed, partly perhaps out of respect to the memory of Sayers, and partly, there can be no question, out of deference to the evidently predatory instincts of the crowd. Jestings, swearing, and rough 'claff,' wishes that the music would come, jostling and horse-play were the occupations most in vogue. All the way from High street to the cemetery the same class of people on foot, in carts, and on the roof and inside of over-laden cabs, were to be seen steadily making for the hero's grave.

At the cemetery itself the gates were guarded by what seemed a strong body of policemen, who only admitted people who either 'gave the number of their tomb,' or otherwise justified their claim to enter. At two p. m. this crowd was easily kept in order, but half an hour later a successful rush was made, and some hundred sturdy vagabonds carried the gates by main force, amid the yells and shouts of their companions. The police succeeded in reclosing the gates, and in again exercising discrimination as to whom they should admit. As is was, the tombs and covered crypts were crowded with people who turbulently jostled and laughed, trampled on the grass, and defiled the graves with as little reverence for the place they were in as if it had been an old prize ring.

The succeeding two hours were taken up in watching the hand to hand combat between the police outside and the rapidly increasing crowd of roughs, in the arrival and admission of tavern celebrities, each admission being the signal for a struggle on the part of those who wanted to force their way, and in securing vantage ground from which to see the procession.

Soon after 4 p. m. the sound of drums and trumpets was heard, and the hearse and mourning coaches struggled through the surging, disorderly mob. Sayers' pony and dog cart, with his magnificent dog, the sole occupant of the latter, followed immediately after the hearse. The police contrived to keep back the attendant mob for a few moments, but as soon as the coffin was taken into the cemetery chapel and before the carriages had filed in, the crowd of thieves and blackguards proved too strong for those opposed to them, and the gates were again stormed.

The members of the band, while in the act of playing the "Dead March," were scattered pell-mell, their instruments lying overhead, and themselves running for safety. Hundreds of the foulest scum of the back courts and alleys of London, the creatures who only come to light in the aggregate at an execution or a race course, or an illegal betting ground, rushed in to hold saturnalia at the grave side. For a few minutes the police were completely over-run. They were a mere hand full of men against the enemy, but they subsequently rallied, and once more succeeded in closing the cemetery gates. Many of the roughs were trodden down in the rail, and later it was over the gasping, speechless forms stretched at no unrequited intervals on the grass, or reared by their luckier comrades against the tombs, while neckcloths were torn open and animation restored, spoke to the severity of the conflict.

The Daily Telegraph says: "A will was read on the return of the friends from Highgate Cemetery, and the substance of it is, that the three thousand pounds collected for him after his fight with Heenan, and invested in Northwestern Railway stock, will be divided between his two children, together with an additional sum, which, on the realization of his estate, may be nearly another thousand pounds. The sole trustee is Mr. Bennett, who was also one of the trustees for the management of the money subscribed by persons of all classes for the benefit of the champion. To this same Mr. Bennett, and to the Mr. Mensley in whose house Tom Sayers died, the poor fellow clung with an almost childish affection, his last words in consciousness having been addressed to the former of the two. He had literally gone to the house of Mr. Mensley—a boot and shoe maker, who, it seems, had made all Tom's fighting boots for him—to die. His two children had been placed at school for him by Mr. Bennett. The girl appears to be about fifteen or sixteen, and has a face for which the face of the Puritan maiden, in Milais' picture of the concealed Royalist, might very well pass as a portrait. Her brother is younger by a year or two, and seems a frank, intelligent lad; but they were both so painfully affected that judgment of character was for that time out of the question.

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA.

In this city there is perhaps the oldest inhabitant now living in America—Mr. Jose Penno, a native of Lower Canada. The following account of him is given by himself and by those who have known him for the last forty years. He was a man at the time Canada was invaded by General Montgomery in 1775, but does not remember his age at that date; says he recollects that he was in the woods splitting rails, when the news came of the advance of Montgomery upon Quebec. At the close of the American revolution he left Canada and settled in the then Louisiana Territory, west of Mississippi, from which time he was almost continuously for some fifty years, in the employment of various fur companies as a trapper, in the mountain regions of the west. During this time, he was at the battle of New Orleans under General Jackson, and states that then (1815) he was very grey-headed.

About thirty-five years ago he hired as a trapper to the late Major Dripps, a well known mountain trader—the father-in-law of Mr. William Mulkey, with whom the old man now resides. His services for Major Dripps continued until seventeen years ago, since which time he has not attempted to hunt. The history of his long life in the mountains is replete with strange and startling incidents, of hair-breadth escapes, from Indians and wild beasts, of starvation and suffering in the mountain snows, and other scenes peculiar to the life of the trapper.

Bent, Carson, Bridger, etc., are but boys to him, and he will scarcely permit to them the appellation of "mountain men." For the last fifteen years, since he became too old to hunt, he has been kindly cared for by the daughter of Major Dripps and her husband, and have his meals regularly sent to him. The old man is in excellent health, and always cheerful and happy—never was sick a day in his life, attends the Catholic church with great regularity, and takes much interest in all that is going on. His second childhood is happy and refreshingly innocent. Last summer he went with the family to see the cars running on the railroad, a sight he had never before witnessed. After looking on awhile, wondering, he remarked, "I will tell God I have seen a railroad." From all the facts that can be adduced from him who have long known him, and from his own recollection of events during his life, he cannot be less than one hundred and twenty years old.

Our own acquaintance with him extends back fifteen years, during which time he does not seem to have grown perceptibly older. We still see him every summer at work in his little flower and vegetable garden, and from his appearance no stranger would guess him to be within forty years of his actual age.—Kansas City Journal of Commerce.

HOW THE FENIAN HEAD CENTRE IN IRELAND WAS ARRESTED.

"Head Centre" Stephens, the reputed leader of the Fenian movement in Ireland, for whose capture a reward of two hundred pounds was offered by the government, was arrested with three men named Kickham, Brophy and Duffy, in a cottage at Sandymount, about two miles from Dublin, on the 11th of March. The Dublin Evening Mail says the circumstances under which the arrests took place were as follows:

"For some time past suspicion has attached to Fairfield, on account of a sort of mystery attaching to its occupant. The police were accordingly directed to keep a watch upon it. In consequence of information which had reached the detective department a few days since, Dawson proceeded to inquire into the matter. On the 10th, he satisfied himself that the party who gave his name to Mr. Halbert, the landlord, was no other than Stephens, for whom the police have been so long upon the watch. He at once returned to town and swore an information before Mr. Stronge.

"Upon this a search warrant was issued, but it was determined to delay its execution until next morning, when the force under the command of Colonel Lake, commissioner of police, and Mr. Superintendent Ryan, proceeded to the house. Stephens himself came to the back door on hearing the knock. He asked, 'Who is there; is that Corrigan?' alluding to a gardener, who he had employed. The officers answered, 'We are police, with a search warrant.' He then said, 'I can't let you in; I am undressed.' They replied, 'If you do not open the door we will force it.' Thereupon he opened the door. He was in his shirt, and immediately proceeded up stairs to dress, the officers following closely. In his bedroom were found his wife and younger sister, Miss Hopper, who said, 'Here are the bloodhounds after us.'

"In this room were found some memorandum books and other documents, including a number of receipts from a respectable cabinet maker and upholsterer for payment on account of articles of furniture supplied to the house; in a recent instance no less a sum than £140 appeared to have been paid. On the sill of a small window which lighted an apartment adjoining the bedroom, and which commanded the entrance gate, the officers found a case containing two loaded revolvers, with ammunition and all necessary appliances, the property of Stephens. On entering another room they found, in bed together, Brophy and Duffy, whilst Kickham slept on the floor. Here they discovered two revolvers, capped and loaded.

"The prisoners were all searched, when upon Stephens was found the sum of £26; upon Kickham, £40 in coin, £33 in notes, and a check for £40; and upon Duffy an order, dated New York, 22d September, 1865, for the sum of £1,525 8s. 6d., payable to George Hopper. The prisoners conducted themselves quietly, and after the search was concluded they were conveyed to the Lower Castle yard, where the charge of high treason was formally preferred against them. On being asked their names they gave them as follows: James Power, alias Stephens, Fairfield, Sandymount, gentleman; Hugh Francis Brophy, 22 Frankford avenue, Rathgar, builder; Charles J. Kickham, Mullinohoe, county of Tipperary, gentleman; and Edward Duffy, Ballaghaderene, county of Mayo, draper. The prisoners were all respectfully attended—Stephens particularly so, the neatness of his dress being very marked."

PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.

The following striking parallel between Palmerston and Lincoln was drawn by Geo. Bancroft in his great oration on Lincoln, delivered before Congress on the 12th of February—the birthday of Lincoln. While its truthfulness is apparent, we do not wonder that the London Times has protested against it as unjust to Palmerston:

"PALMERSTON AND LINCOLN.
"Hardly had the late President been consigned to the grave, when the Prime Minister of England died, full of years and honors. Palmerston traced his lineage to the time of the Conqueror; Lincoln went back only to his grandfather. Palmerston received his education from the best scholars of Harrow, Eton and Cambridge; Lincoln's early teachers were the silent forest, the prairie, the river and the stars. Palmerston was in public life for sixty years; Lincoln for but a tenth of that time. Palmerston was a skilful guide of an established aristocracy; Lincoln a leader or rather a companion of the people. Palmerston was exclusively an Englishman, and made his boast in the House of Commons that the interest of England was his shibboleth; Lincoln thought always of mankind as well as his own country, and served human nature itself. Palmerston, from his narrowness as an Englishman, did not endear his country to any one court or to any one people, but rather caused uneasiness and dislike; Lincoln left America more beloved than ever by all the people of Europe. Palmerston was

self-possessed and adroit in reconciling the conflicting claims of the factions of the aristocracy; Lincoln, frank and ingenious, knew how to poise himself on the conflicting opinions of the people. Palmerston was capable of insolence towards the weak, quick to the sense of honor, not heedful of right; Lincoln rejected counsel given only as a matter of policy, and was not capable of being wilfully unjust. Palmerston, essentially superficial, delighted in banter, and knew how to divert grave opposition by playful levity; Lincoln was a man of infinite jest on his lips, with saddest earnestness at his heart. Palmerston was a fair representative of the aristocratic liberality of the day, choosing for his tribunal, not the conscience of humanity, but the House of Commons. Lincoln took to heart the eternal truths of liberty, obeyed them as the commands of Providence, and accepted the human race as the judge of his fidelity. Palmerston did nothing that will endure; his great achievement, the separation of Belgium, placed that little kingdom where it must gravitate to France; Lincoln finished a work which all time cannot overthrow. Palmerston is a shining example of the ablest of a cultivated aristocracy; Lincoln shows the genuine fruits of institutions where the laboring man shares and assists to form the great ideas and designs of his country. Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey by the order of his Queen, and was followed by the British aristocracy to his grave, which after a few years will hardly be noticed by the side of the graves of Fox and Chatham; Lincoln was followed by the sorrow of his country across the continent to his resting place in the heart of the Mississippi valley, to be remembered through all time by his countrymen, and by all the peoples of the world."

ARMY ORDERS.—The following is among recent army orders promulgated by General McDowell:

"At a General Court Martial which convened at Maricopa Wells, Arizona Territory, on the 7th day of November, 1865, pursuant to separate Brigade Special Order, No. 47, District of Arizona, and of which Lieutenant Colonel Clarence E. Bennett, First Cavalry, C. V., is President, was arraigned and tried Captain Jas. H. Shepherd, Seventh Infantry, C. V., on the charge of "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification: "In this, that he, Captain James H. Shepherd, Seventh Infantry, C. V., did, in communication to his superior officer, Lieutenant Colonel M. Boulware, Seventh Infantry, C. V., dated at Camp McDowell, Arizona Territory, September 18th, 1865, use the following language: 'You miserable lying old scoundrel! I demand an immediate answer and explanation of your acts, had hold you responsible to me, not to the Department or District; for this last cowardly lying act?' meaning in this, the said Lieutenant Colonel M. Boulware, Seventh Infantry, C. V., thereby conducting himself in a manner unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The above described communication being received at Fort Yuma, California, on or about the 3d day of October, 1865." Plea—"Not guilty." The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence, finds the accused, Captain James H. Shepherd, Seventh Infantry, C. V., of the specification, "Guilty" of the charge, "Guilty." And the Court does therefore sentence him, Captain James H. Shepherd, Seventh Infantry, C. V., "To be dismissed the service." The conduct of the accused, as shown in this case, richly merits the sentence awarded him, but the charge is not the one under which he should have been arraigned and tried, and is not one which his acts justify. The circumstances of the service will not permit any further proceeding to be had in the case; and, whilst, therefore approving fully the proceedings of the Court in everything save the finding of the charge, the General commanding the Department is constrained to disapprove of the sentence. However, the resignation of Captain Shepherd, tendered while he was under these charges, will be recommended for acceptance, as it is evidently for the interest of the service that he should leave it."

A PATRIOTIC BLACKSMITH.—In the course of a recent address before the Wisconsin Historical Society, ex-Governor Solomon told this story of a patriotic blacksmith in that State:

"A little more than two years ago I met, in one of the western villages of our State, a simple blacksmith at his anvil, and, on entering into conversation with him on the subject which then filled the minds and thoughts of all, I was much struck by the breadth and correctness of his information concerning the movements of the armies in the field, the past and impending battles, the strength and organization of the army, and the commanders of corps and divisions. By his logical, common sense views, his clear perception and accurate statement of the situation at the seat of war, he might have put to shame many a learned student, and perhaps many a blundering general, and curiously I inquired how he, the simple mechanic, whose daily toil and labor apparently required his constant attention, had been enabled to obtain such knowledge and information. He replied that it was from constant and attentive reading of newspapers containing accounts of the war, with which he generally occupied his evenings. 'I have two sons in the army,' he added, 'and the fate of our country is at stake in this war; if I was not too old a man, I, too, should have joined the army long since.' 'Yes, indeed, it was the people's war when the plain mechanic, and the toiling tiller of the soil, after the performance of the day's hard labor, could sit down in the evening with scrupulous attention read and study the movements of those great armies, and apply himself to solve the problems of the statesman and the warrior.'"

The history of Mexico shows that during the last forty years Mexico has had thirty-seven different forms of government, thirty-two of which were "Republic," and seventy-five Presidents! Its revolutions during that time have amounted to over two hundred. Many years since a Mexican protectorate was urged upon the United States Senate by General Houston, upon the ground that the Mexican people otherwise would fall a prey to some European power. The project was condemned and abandoned. But perhaps in view of the past and present it would have been well.



PRESOTT, MAY 23, 1866.

"CELERITY, CERTAINTY AND SECURITY."

These are the time-honored watchwords of the Postoffice Department, and bids that propose to transport the mails with "celerity, certainty and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are, according to the instructions of the Department to bidders and postmasters, (section 20,) construed "as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its 'celerity, certainty and security,' and have the preference over all others, and no others are considered."

Of course the bids of the present contractor were made and received upon this basis, and yet how grossly has it been disregarded. There has been no approach to "celerity, certainty and security," or to either of these important requirements. The proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Yavapai county, elsewhere given, show the popular judgment of the course of the contractor, and how greatly relief is needed. We hear that similar meetings will be held throughout the Territory, for the dissatisfaction is everywhere intense. A late letter from La Paz says that the mails between San Bernardino and that place are now almost as irregular as between the Colorado and Prescott. The Wickenburg carrier came up on Sunday evening last with a mail a week or two behind, he having left Wickenburg a few hours before the La Paz mail was due there, as he and his predecessors have done for months past. When asked why he did not wait, he said he had nothing to do with the connection of the mails, and that he had to come when he did in order to return to Wickenburg, and then go to Pima Villages, and back to W. and here, within the week! Think of this route for one man with poor animals! It well illustrates the pecuniary policy of the contractor, by which it would seem that in total disregard of public convenience, and in order to save a few dollars, he exacts from one carrier what would be sufficient work for two or three.

But we will not enlarge upon the subject, although facts come to us from every quarter proving a most surprising remissness on the part of Mr. Poston, and calling for immediate reform. We see that a special Postoffice Agent for the Pacific has been appointed. That official should either come to Arizona, or send a deputy here at once, that a thorough investigation of postal affairs may be had. The people are entitled to it; the country, so long disturbed by the Apache, should not be made the victim of defective mail arrangements, when the government is paying liberally for service. We hear that Mr. Poston boasts that he has new contracts, and that he will show the people of Arizona that they cannot get ahead of him. We are sure they do not desire to get ahead of him, or to molest him in any way, if he will simply perform his duty. They do not care how many contracts he has, or how much money he makes, provided their letters and papers come and go with "celerity, certainty and security." This they demand, and are determined to have, whoever may be the contractor or contractors. As the mails have been carried for six months past, they have been a positive injury to the country. Only a few days since a party of miners from Reese River, who came here to prospect the country for wealthy men in the East, and who were pleased with the lodes, assigned as their reason for turning back and leaving the Territory in disgust, the impossibility of communication with their friends. To use their own language, "they could neither receive nor send away letters with any degree of promptness, and the country was too remote to operate in while such was the case."

This is but a specimen instance. Our merchants, our mill owners, and all our business men have suffered until patience has ceased to be a virtue, and they will not rest until Mr. Poston, or some one else, carries the mails according to the requirement of the Department, with "celerity, certainty and security."

STEAMERS TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLORADO RIVER.

A San Francisco merchant, deeply interested in Arizona, writes, under date of April 17th, as follows:

"I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to inform you that I have succeeded in persuading Mr. Holladay, agent of the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, to put on a line of steamers from here to Port Isabel, at the mouth of the Colorado river. The first steamer will leave here on or about the 12th of May, and as soon as possible monthly trips will be made."

"I regard the establishment of this steamship line as an event of great interest to the people of Arizona, and if the steamboat companies on the river will only wake up to the importance of regular and speedy trips in connection with this ocean line, you will have greatly increased facilities for trade and travel; and, if they don't wake up to the business, some one else assuredly will. The delay in getting goods up, and copper ore down, the river has been a great drawback to progress, and has greatly retarded the development of the country. We now have \$40,000 worth of merchandise on the river, some of which has been delayed there 60 and 90 days. With rapid and regular communication we could sell goods much cheaper and make much more money than now."

The Acting Governor urged the starting of steamers from San Francisco to the mouth of the Colorado in his message to the Legislature, and our people will readily see the importance of the step which this merchant

says he has induced Mr. Holladay to take. It will revolutionize business with this Territory and with Utah, provided a proper energy is shown by the companies having steamers on the river. We lately referred to a need of activity on their part. We now learn that the late delays in the transportation of freight have been caused by a great influx of Government freight at Port Isabel, which they were not expecting. We hope they will henceforth be prepared for every emergency, and thus promote the progress and prosperity of the Territory. If we can receive goods regularly and promptly, at reasonable rates, it will be of the utmost advantage to us.

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen the advertisement of the California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company, in the daily Alta, announcing that the steamer Oregon would leave San Francisco for Port Isabel on the 12th instant. Before this she has arrived at that place, as we fancy the trip will be made in about seven days. We hope sufficient patronage will be shown the enterprise to insure its complete success. It is a very great thing for Arizona, one over which every demonstration of joy should be made, for it opens a new, direct, speedy and valuable channel for trade and travel, connecting us closely with the metropolis of the Pacific, and offering a way of escape from the deserts of Lower California, so repulsive to the emigrant and freighter.

What is now much wanted is an increase of boats upon the Colorado, system in their movements, and stage lines from the river to Prescott and Tucson, so that persons wishing to come to or leave the Territory by Port Isabel may not be delayed. With such proper connections passengers may, with ease, come from San Francisco to Prescott, or go from here there in twelve to fifteen days, and by a route altogether agreeable.

MILITARY CHANGE.

General Mason is mustered out of the service as a Brigadier General of volunteers and returns to his rank in the regular army, which we believe is that of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Infantry, the regiment of which ex-General Heintzelman is Colonel. General Mason will leave the Territory on or before the first of June, and go East via San Francisco. Lieutenant Colonel Wallen of the 14th regulars will take command of this district. General Mason came here about a year since and set to work vigorously to whip the Apache but his administration has been so hampered by the constant change of troops, the lack of supplies and transportation, and various other embarrassments, that we do not consider it a fair subject of criticism. We believe that his spirit has been right and if the greater part of his time has been spent in preparation, rather than in action, we think it owing more to the defects of others than to any on his part.

Colonel Wallen takes command at an important moment, and under more favorable circumstances. The volunteer troops have gone, the regular troops are here and likely to remain here for years. They are as yet wholly inexperienced in Indian fighting and will never, in our judgment, comprehend it as well as the native volunteers, but they can be learned much and we trust that Colonel Wallen will see to it that the first great work for which they are here, the overthrow of the Apache, is not lost sight of. If he would win for himself and for them an honorable record and the public gratitude he will use every means to the advancement of this all important work. Our people are tired of preparation, sick of promises to perform, weary of what is to be done, and eager for aggressive and persistent movements.

DREADFUL EXPLOSIONS.

Late papers inform us of two explosions of the new blasting oil, known as nitro-glycerine, attended with a fearful loss of life. At Aspinwall, on the 3d of April, an explosion occurred on the steamer European, an English vessel, destroying the ship and four hundred feet of the wharf, and killing fifty persons, including the captain and other officers. The damage caused by the explosion is estimated at one million of dollars, of which the officers of the Panama Railroad Company estimate the loss of that company at one hundred thousand dollars. The nitro-glycerine was shipped on board the European by Guion & Co., Liverpool, as glycerine oil.

The second explosion occurred in the yard of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s establishment, Montgomery street, San Francisco, on the 16th of April, at one o'clock p.m. Samuel Knight, superintendent of the banking department, and some five or six others, were killed outright, and a large number wounded. The building and adjoining buildings were much damaged, and the concussion broke the glass on Montgomery street for many squares.

The following from the Alta California of the 17th of April, gives the details of the explosion:

"It was soon ascertained that the house of Wells, Fargo & Co., who are the freight agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, receiving by the steamer Sacramento, on her late trip up from Panama, forty cases of nitro-glycerine, which reached the isthmus from Europe; also two cases of the same article, but in larger sized boxes than the first consignment. These boxes were marked plainly 'nitro-glycerine,' and the latter two, one of which was addressed to Idaho and the other to Los Angeles, were refused by the party to whom they were consigned, as they arrived in a damaged condition. Captain Cox, the superintendent of the P. M. S. Co.'s wharf, yesterday morning about ten o'clock, finding they were leaking, sent them down to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office, by 'John,' the driver of Hess & Co.'s mail trucks, and they were placed in the courtyard in the rear of the office, where steam freight unclaimed is usually kept. As it was a case of damage, Mr. Webster, the freight clerk of Wells, Fargo & Co., sent for Mr. Haven, the freight clerk of the Steamship Company, to examine the same. Both gentlemen lunched at the Union Club, and afterwards descended to the court-yard by the exterior stairway. The boxes were in the

yard, one at least leaking, and it is but natural to suppose that in examining the box, which was not a very large one, they proceeded to open the same for examination, when the concussion caused the explosion. This supposition is carried out from the facts, that nitro-glycerine only explodes like a percussion cap—on concussion—and that both Mr. Webster and Mr. Haven were absolutely rent to pieces, showing that they must have been immediately over or near the explosive material. No other persons among the unfortunate dead were so mutilated; some having their bodies filled with splinters; others, their clothing blown or burned off; others, receiving fractures; and Mr. Knight, (from the appearance of his remains,) his face placid and natural, evidently was killed by the concussion. In making this explanation of the cause, we have embraced facts, with the natural deductions the situation of the case will allow, and believe the explosion to have been purely accidental. The boxes containing the nitro-glycerine which exploded were each 2-1/2 feet in height, and their superficial measurement was 14 feet 11 inches."

Several of our miners proposed to send for some of this nitro-glycerine, or blasting oil, deeming it more convenient and powerful than powder, but we presume they will now be very cautious how they deal with it. Until its dangerous qualities are removed, it will not be a safe thing to handle. Elsewhere we give a description of it from the Alta California.

BACK TAXES.

The following letter has been addressed to the Clerk of the Supervisors of Mohave county, by the Attorney General:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
TUCSON, MAY 12, 1866.

James P. Bull, Esquire, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Mohave County.

The Board of Supervisors of your county ask my opinion upon the following question: "Can back licenses be collected from delinquents during the period that our county was unorganized, being from the 1st day of January, 1865, up to August 28th, 1865?"

In answer, yes. It would be unjust to the counties that organized promptly to compel them to pay taxes into the Territorial treasury, and counties guilty of lack or negligence in not organizing pay nothing for a long period of time.

The persons from whom these licenses were due cannot complain, they having had the use of the money that belonged to the Territory, or county of Mohave, for some time. Now, have they been injured by not being compelled to pay this tax before? The tax is due—has not been paid—and is therefore now collectable.

This same question came up at the May term of the District Court, A. D. 1864, in the First Judicial District of Arizona, Judge Howell presiding, under the license law of New Mexico, similar to our present law; and the court held in accordance with this opinion—that back licenses could be collected—and this has been the practice in that district ever since. Very respectfully,

COLE BASHFORD, Attorney General.

In this connection we beg to ask what has become of the moneys collected in the Second Judicial District before the meeting of the First Legislature, or during the year 1864? It will be remembered that under the revenue laws of New Mexico, then in force here, the license and other taxes were quite heavy, and a considerable amount of money was collected. Report says several thousand dollars, but whatever the amount, we learn that to this time not a dollar of it has reached the Territorial treasury. The Supervisors of Mohave county have, we are told, demanded of Yuma county, where the money was paid in, that so much of it as was collected in what now constitutes Mohave county, shall be returned there. It would be well for the Supervisors of Yuma county to see that what was collected in that county is accounted for.

MORE WILD STORIES.

The Alta California, has a resident correspondent at San Diego, who professes to be informed on Arizona affairs, and makes it a point to allude to them in nearly every letter he writes. We doubt not that his motive is good, but the inaccuracy of his statements is remarkable. Here is one of his latest reports:

"A few days ago, within a few miles of Prescott, the capital of the Territory, some forty or less Apaches surrounded and killed six white men, who were out a few days from their house, laboring on their farm. The Indians got in between the whites and the house, took their own arms and used them with deadly effect on the owners of them. A late arrival from there reports that the government beef contractor from Arizona, Mr. William Smith, while driving and delivering cattle at the different posts, was waylaid and killed by them. A small boy who was with him was also taken, but not killed. Expressmen who travel between the different military posts, dare not ride in the daytime, travelling altogether at night."

Then this nothing could be more erroneous or better calculated to injure our Territory abroad. There has been no instance of the Apaches killing six men under the circumstances named. Mr. William Smith, beef contractor, is alive and jolly, and the small boy was not taken prisoner. Expressmen, if alone, prefer to travel over some of the roads in the night, but as a rule they go by day, and no one has been killed for a long time.

That the Apaches frequently attack trains and are altogether too free and successful in their raids for cattle, is true, but that they are as desperate as this correspondent makes out to be the case is not the fact. If the troops had not been kept from the field by lack of supplies, (we can't say who is to blame), the Apache would have been pretty well whipped ere this in this part of the Territory. The same San Diego correspondent has the following:

"I learn from Captain A. S. Grant, late of the 4th California infantry, and now superintendent of an Indian farm near Fort Goodwin, Arizona Territory, that the 'powers that be' out there, both civil and military, have come to the strange conclusion that Mr. Apache cannot be whipped, and that the best and cheapest way to keep them quiet is to make friends with them, and get them together on farms, where they can be supported at the expense of the government. It is de-

voutly to be hoped that this is the correct solution of the matter, and that it may prove an eminent success. However, after going through with this great nation recently has, to the satisfaction of all concerned, it is a pretty bitter pill to have to swallow to a few thousand miserable Indians, and make an open confession that the only way that we can whip them is to agree to support them. Comment is unnecessary on such a frivolous subterfuge."

We have for some months thought this to be the "military" conclusion at Fort Goodwin, and it may account for the inactivity at that post. We hear that large numbers of Apaches have been fed and petted there, but not retained as prisoners. Permitted to go and come when they please, they have had rare opportunities for becoming familiar with what movements, if any, the troops have made. Of course it is a great favor to treat the Apache in this way. If "reserved" at all it should be under the strictest regulations.

As to the conclusion that he cannot be whipped, if the military are of such opinion, we have reason to know that the civil authorities do not entertain it. So far as we can learn while they may not all believe that utter extermination is practicable, they consider the sound whipping of the Apache not only a work that can be accomplished, but must be, before any confidence can be had in reservations. To play with a savage like the Apache, as seems to be the policy at Fort Goodwin, is to make him believe us both weak and foolish, and to prepare him for fresh treachery and more deadly hostility.

ARIZONA GAZETTE.

The new paper, to be started at La Paz, will be called the Arizona Gazette. The following prospectus has been issued:

The undersigned proposes to commence the publication of a weekly paper, entitled the Arizona Gazette, the first number of which will be issued about the first of June.

In all matters, political or otherwise, we propose to pursue an independent course, upholding, to the best of our ability, the true interests of Arizona Territory.

We shall endeavor to advance the prosperity of the whole Territory by the regular publication of accurate and reliable information respecting the various mineral and agricultural resources of the country, and the inducements which it offers to both settlers and capitalists.

It will be our aim to furnish a complete record of events transpiring, and reliable intelligence relating to the state of affairs, in all parts of the country, and to advocate such measures as will best assist in the development of its vast resources.

It is impossible, within the limits of a prospectus, to set forth in detail all that we propose to do; suffice it to say, that we intend to make the Arizona Gazette a reliable and creditable newspaper.

It is believed that the prosperity of the whole Territory will be greatly advanced by the publication of such a journal. Those willing to assist the enterprise are respectfully asked to give their support.

The Arizona Gazette will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 per year, payable in advance. A certain space will be set apart for advertisements, which will be inserted at reasonable rates.

VINCENT RYAN, Proprietor.

La Paz, Arizona, March 31, 1866.

Mr. Ryan is spoken of as a man of brains, and one of the owners of the paper says, "it will be printed on a half sheet of 28 x 42, or 21 x 28 inches, and is intended to be a regular newspaper, neutral in politics. I have told Mr. Ryan we only want a creditable newspaper, one that will attract settlers and capital to the country. It need be no rival or enemy of the MINER, but on the contrary, the two papers, like all who have the real interests of the Territory at heart, can and should pull together." If conducted in this fair and proper spirit we shall welcome the Gazette as an important co-worker. As the direct representative of the Colorado river interests, and a friend of the whole Territory, we shall wish it the greatest success, although Arizona is not a profitable field for newspapers as this time.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The citizens of Prescott and vicinity met at the Court House on Saturday evening, May 12, Judge William J. Berry in the chair, and Thomas H. Bouton, secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we have heard with surprise and indignation of the bill before the Congress of the United States, proposing to detach from the Territory of Arizona and add to the State of Nevada all that part of the Territory lying west of the Colorado river.

Resolved, That we vigorously protest and urge our Delegate in Congress, the Hon. John N. Goodwin, to protest against such measure, which, if successful, will deprive us of a part of Mohave county, embracing some of the richest mines in the Territory, and nearly all of Pah-Ute county, lately organized, and containing the thirty towns of Callville, St. Thomas and St. Joseph, and an extensive agricultural district, which we cannot afford to lose.

The attention of the meeting was called to the great irregularity of the mail service throughout the Territory, and a committee was appointed to draft a remonstrance to the Postoffice Department.

A meeting was held on the 17th instant, Judge Berry in the chair, when the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That while we regard the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river, and the construction of good wagon roads from that river to Prescott and to Salt Lake, as of the first consequence to the Territory, we object to the features of the so-called Pomeroy bill for that purpose, now before the Senate of the United States, and urge our Delegate in Congress to oppose it, as granting to the proposed company unnecessary privileges, and an extravagant compensation, in the lavish gift of the public lands, for what may be done at a comparatively light expenditure, and the demands of trade are prompting enterprise to do without other reward than trade itself offers.

The committee on the mails reported the following remonstrance, which was accepted, and ordered to be circulated for signatures, viz:

To the Hon. William Dennison, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the county of Yavapai, Arizona, respectfully show to the Hon. P. O. Department the following statement of facts, in connection with the condition of the mail service, on all the mail routes to and from the city of Prescott, Arizona.

1st. That the mail contractor is guilty of gross negligence in his duties; he has failed to deliver our mails with any regularity; he has neglected to comply with the ordinary requirements of mail service; he has been the cause of depriving us of communication with our friends in the East and West, and has interrupted the business intercourse of this community, thereby causing the mail to be a detriment instead of a benefit. In proof of this we submit the following affidavits.

2d. We earnestly protest against the continuance of these evils, and pray for a redress of our grievances, etc., etc.

There was but little time to circulate the remonstrance, but the following signatures were obtained:

James Grant, J. B. St. James, Wm. G. Campbell, Joseph Lennon, Wm. J. Berry, John H. Marion, John H. Baldwin, C. Jackson, J. M. Runtree, F. G. Christie, T. H. Bouton, J. M. Knott, L. P. Barton, G. W. Barnard, C. L. Ferguson, William Power, E. F. Bowers, J. T. Alsap, W. L. Osborn, Robert R. Fuller, David H. Jones, Thos. H. Gibbons, Wm. H. Kelley, E. A. Bentley, D. Duppa, William Cory, S. M. Ball, T. W. Simmons, John G. Campbell, James Reed, R. W. Groom, Charles Crump, J. S. Minter, C. P. McGill, Joseph Buckman, Wm. Cole, A. Wunderlich, E. H. Smith, John Killian, A. King Lamson, F. A. Cook, J. R. Walker, Jr., H. Theide, G. W. Huff, W. H. Ford, Henry W. Fleury, King S. Woolsey, R. McEachern, S. V. Harron, R. C. Lord, H. Clifton, J. A. Mahon.

Affidavits supporting the statements made in the remonstrance were made by Judge Berry, James Grant, F. G. Christie and Joseph Lennon, and the Acting Governor appended the annexed certificate:

"I, Richard C. McCormick, Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory of Arizona, hereby certify that the statements, made in the foregoing protest of the citizens of Yavapai county, are warranted by notorious facts, and that the affidavits appended thereto were made by prominent and responsible business men, and before duly qualified officers.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Territory, given at Prescott, this 19th day of May, A. D. 1866.

THE NEVADA GRAB.

The bill to extend the boundaries of Nevada so as to take in all that part of Arizona west of the Colorado, was passed last year by the Senate but failed in the House, for want of time. It has again passed the Senate, but will, we trust, be defeated in the House. The first section declares that, as provided for and consented to in the Constitution of the State of Nevada, all that territory and tract of land adjoining the present eastern boundary of that State, and lying between the thirty-seventh and forty-second degrees of north latitude, and west of the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west of Washington, is hereby added to and made part of the State of Nevada.

The second section proposes to add to and make a part of the State of Nevada all that extent of territory lying within the following boundaries: commencing on the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, at the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington, and running thence south on that degree of longitude to the middle of the river Colorado of the West; thence down the middle of that river to the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence northwesterly along the boundary of California to the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude; and thence east along that degree of latitude to the point of beginning; but the territory mentioned in this section is not to become a part of the State of Nevada until that State shall, through Legislature, consent thereto.

Of course the consent will be given with alacrity, inasmuch as the measure originated in Nevada. Our only hope of not losing a large and important part of our Territory is now based upon the good sense and fairness of the House of Representatives, where Territorial matters are much better understood than in the Senate.

DEATH OF HON. PAT. H. DUNNE.

We most sincerely regret to announce the death of the Hon. Pat. H. Dunne, which occurred at Tucson, on Sunday, the 6th instant.

Mr. Dunne was so thoroughly identified with Arizona that his loss is keenly felt throughout the Territory. He was born in the State of Maine in 1825. His father being an Irishman and his mother an American, bearing the singular name of Peaseblossom, which we do not remember to have heard in another instance, except as that of one of the characters in Shakespeare's favorite play, "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

At an early age Mr. Dunne learned the trade of a printer, principally, we believe, in the office of the New York Express. Subsequently he was connected with Mike Walsh's celebrated New York paper, the Subterranean, and at one time took editorial charge of it. He reached California on a whaling ship in 1840, and ran away from the vessel, taking refuge in Sonoma county, where among the first persons he met was Mr. Theodore Boggs, now of Prescott, a son of ex-Governor Boggs of Missouri. In 18— Mr. Dunne married Miss Burton, a daughter of Louis Burton, a wealthy farmer of Santa Barbara, California, who survives him and has several children. Mr. Dunne was one of several daring men who went to the relief of the Donner party of emigrants from the East, who were snowed in near the Sierra Nevada in 1847. At that time his feet were severely frosted, and he suffered more or less from them to the day of his death. We believe that Mr. Dunne worked as a printer in California, and once published a paper in Santa Barbara. He came to Arizona in 1857 and settled at Tucson where for a time he edited the Arizona

paper printed for a year or two in the interest of the Cerro Colorado and Santa Rita Mining Companies. As may be said of most men who have lived in Arizona, he had several desperate fights with the Apaches. In one at Cook's Canon, on the Mesilla road, he was severely wounded. Mr. Dunne came to this part of the Territory with Jack Swilling in May 1863. After remaining here some time working in the placers and acquiring an interest in the Chase mine, he returned to Tucson, and has since, excepting occasional absences in California, remained there. He was elected to the upper house of the first Legislature of the Territory and proved a useful and popular member. Upon the resignation of Mr. Hayden as Probate Judge of Pima county, he was (on the 1st of December last) appointed in his place, on the recommendation of many citizens of that county. During the year 1865 he was most of the time engaged in printing in Spanish at Tucson, a compendium of the laws of the Territory as adopted by the first Legislature, a work for which he was well qualified both by his ability as a printer and his good knowledge of Spanish.

The career of Mr. Dunne was what might be called roving and romantic. He saw much rough and a chequered life, was by turns lucky and unlucky in financial matters, associated at times with sporting and desperate characters, and had occasional seasons of dissipation, but he was a true man, a sincere friend, and no trace of small or double-dealing marred his eventful life. In adversity as well as in more prosperous times he was generous to a fault, ever ready to share with those about him, and always rich in common sense. While not pretending to large attainments he had read much, and from extensive contact with the world, and native shrewdness was well informed. His quick wit and good conversational powers made him a favorite in company, and as a writer he was pointed, practical and clever. Although professing no especial familiarity with the law he is said to have performed his duties as Probate Judge with remarkable judgment and to the entire satisfaction of the people of Pima county.

The death of such a man would be considered a serious loss in any community. In this new country where he was a pioneer and spent many of his best years the infirmities of one so unselfish and openhearted are gladly forgotten in the general and heartfelt regret everywhere expressed over his sudden and unlooked for demise.

GIRD'S MAP OF ARIZONA.

The map of Arizona prepared by Richard Gird, the commissioner appointed for that purpose by Gov. Goodwin, under the act of the First Legislature, is attracting considerable attention in San Francisco. It is much more complete and satisfactory than any map before published, and will do much to give the world an accurate knowledge of the geography of this out of the way Territory. Late Mr. Gird has printed copies with the lines of Pah-Ute county, and we understand that those intended for the public officials in the Territory, and others, for sale to the public, are on the way here. Professor Whitney, the State Geologist of California, has addressed the following letter to the Acting Governor:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11, 1866.

My dear Sir, I have colored, on Mr. Gird's map of Arizona, the geology of that State from information furnished by him and compiled from Dr. Newberry's Report and such few other authorities as could be obtained. As Messrs. King and Gardner are now at work in that region, I suggested to Mr. Gird that it might be well to color only one map at present, and to furnish a more complete one after their return, as we shall probably be able to do. When they come back, I intend, myself, at any rate, to compile a new geological map of the Territory.

I have been much pleased with Mr. Gird's map, which is a great advance in our knowledge of the geography of Arizona, and I think he deserves a large share of credit for having obtained so much information with the time and means at his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. D. WHITNEY,
State Geologist of California.

To his Excellency, the Governor of Arizona Territory.

THE FRENCH TO LEAVE MEXICO.

We rejoice to know that at last the French are to leave Mexico. The following is from the latest telegrams from the East to the San Francisco papers:

"The French Minister had an interview with the Secretary of State yesterday. It is said he presented the formal adhesion of the French Government to American principles of non-intervention as explained by the Secretary of State. The Emperor kindly and cordially replies to the United States, and agrees to withdraw his troops from Mexico in three detachments—one to leave November, 1867. The full and final correspondence between the two governments which led to this important result, will, it is expected, be sent to the House of Representatives this week."

Napoleon takes his time as usual, but November, 1867, will soon be here, and then we shall see whether Maximilian, with all the Hessians he can quietly import from Europe, can hold his throne. Our judgment is that when the French bayonets cease to prop it he will fall to the ground, and Juarez and the liberal party return to full power. It is to be hoped that such will be the case, and that, profiting by the past, the liberals will henceforth so conduct their affairs that no foreign tyrant can have an excuse for interference.

Col. Kit Carson, 1st New Mexican cavalry, has been promoted Brigadier General of volunteers, by brevet. Kit was recently in St. Louis.

The health of the venerable Lewis Cass is rapidly failing. He scarcely sits up at all, and his death is daily expected.

Arizona Miner.

THE MINES.

Bring the nation's wealth to the nation's need,
Let the golden veins of the mountains bleed,
Bid the pallid pulses of silver start
From the cold depths of the earth's black heart.
There are burning rubies that give the god,
There are trampled pearls where the battle trod;
There are brilliant, throbbing with glorious life,
Scattered like chaff on the field of strife:
Yet the passive hand of the nation sleeps
Gold on the key of the treasure heaps.
And Columbia's need is in whispers told
Where her rivers dash on a shore of gold;
Where her emperor hills in their pride look down
On the golden fringe of their mantles brown;
Where the sunbeams glisten on sand as bright,
And the soil is spangled with silver light.
Is the warm, red light of the nation's veins
Less than the dust of the yellow plains?
That we hear the cry of the treasury's need,
Where trampled be some exultant bleed?
Heart-cloquence, is it thy bright lips dumb?
Soul-power, is it thy arm of puissance numb?
Open the vault where the gold dust shines,
Give us the key of the silver mines!

Was the cross are stored by the nation's God,
In the mountain cave and valley sod,
To purchase a circle of diamonds rare
For the every hand of a millionaire?
Was it hid away in the mountain ledge,
Lapped under the hem of the streamlet's edge,
To trail 'round a thro' a festive place,
Or cover a shoddy breast with lace?
Was it sifted in ashes of golden light,
To warm pollution in tissues fine,
Or blossom valley and rocky height,
To sparkle and fade in the blush of wine?
Oh, is it not rightly the nation's dower,
A treasure kept for the stormy hour,
To help our hope to its lofty aim,
To free our land from the blush of shame,
To strengthen the power of the crimson wave
That cancels, forever, the name of slave;
To make the belt of the Union strong,
To uphold the right, to redress the wrong,
Speak, lips that boast of a patriot right,
Act, arms that thrill with a patriot might;
Open the vault where the gold dust shines,
Give us the key of the silver mines!

Wealth, wealth, wherever a thought can go,
From Arizona to Idaho,
Where the silver feet of Nevada light
A pathway under the sod;
Where the finger white of the watch light
Points to the throne of God;
Where the young Montana, lifting up
The wine of life in a golden cup,
Pledges the queen of the sunset sea,
Who crushed the grapes for the revelry:
Where California, the ocean bride,
Wears crimson roses with brilliant tie;
Where the wild sage stems of the desert die
In the cold, white marshes of alkali,
There are nerves and pulses that tremble start,
To quicken the throbs of the nation's heart.
Oh, speak to them, eloquence, softly speak,
Of the faded lip and whitened cheek,
Of the patriot bosoms that bleed and die,
For a cause so holy, an aim so high;
Do they share no part of the glorious claim?
Hath their life no thrill for Columbia's fame?
They answer, they answer, their true hands teach
A better language than empty speech;
They open the vault where the gold dust shines,
They give us the key of the silver mines!

A VICKSBURG HOTEL.—Byers, editor of the Denver News, is writing letters from the Mississippi to that paper. In a late one he tells this of a hotel in Vicksburg:

"One peculiarity of Vicksburg hotel life I forgot to mention in a former letter, and hence will do so here. At the principal hotel in that place, instead of printed bills of fare, when the guests are seated at table, a stalwart negro mounts a stand at the head of the dining-room, and announces in a stentorian voice, the dishes that are to be served. It sounds precisely like an auction and lasts throughout the meal, the crier giving to his various announcements all the variations and intonations peculiar to the auctioneer's profession, and so easy and natural to the negro voice. Upon asking the landlord his reason for this novel and unique innovation, he replied that in former years he 'kept tavern at Jackson, (the State capital) and the members of the Legislature boarded with him. But few of them could read, and he ingeniously hit upon this expedient to announce the good things in store for their epicurean palates. Finding the plan worked well he transplanted his system—also his loud-voiced African—to Vicksburg. It is funny to see the looks of wonder and astonishment upon the faces of a couple of hundred intelligent river travellers, when they hear for the first time the sonorous sounds of the crier's voice. Many of them fail to comprehend 'the situation' until the meal is half over, and he gets down to 'here's your hot buckwheat cakes and sugar-house molasses.'"

"WANTED, expert needle-women to make babies' bodies. Well, that beats all!" exclaimed Mrs. Partington, throwing down the newspaper. "Did anybody ever hear the likes? I always said it was as good as killing a nigger, but I didn't know how to do her own work when they instructed them steam rams and donkey engines. But this monstrous idea of makin' slop-work babies is enough to make the poor thing throw down her tools and shut up shop altogether. Mark my words, like—them sewin' machines will be pressed into this new-fangled business afore long, and then all the emigratin' in the world won't be able to keep down the surplus poppylation."

IGNORANCE.—In a paragraph headed "Apache Indians" the special correspondent of the Philadelphia Press proceeds to give items of news from the Indians on the North Missouri, about Fort Sully. We don't suppose an Apache Indian ever heard of that country, and never went north of Colorado, even on a foraging expedition.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REPAIRED AND MADE TO ORDER.

BY GEORGE CLARENCE,

At Fort Whipple, Arizona Territory.

All work warranted. Particular attention given to CANVASS SHOES.

Fort Whipple, April 5, 1866.

WM. FAULKNER & SON,

IMPORTERS OF

Cards and Card Stock, all Colors; Printing Ink, all Colors; Bronzes, Varnish,

Printing Presses, Type,

AND

PREVING MATERIALS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION.

OLD TYPE METAL.

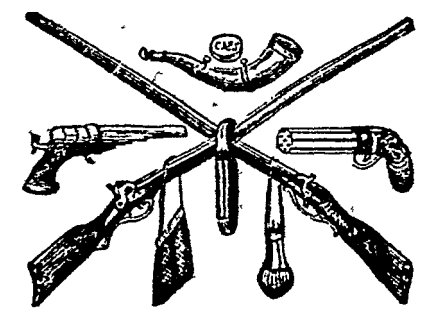
Machinists may at all times be supplied with old type metal, by calling at

411 Clay Street, San Francisco.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND SPLENDID GOODS

AT THE



SPORTSMAN'S EMPORIUM.

CORTEZ STREET, PRESCOTT.

I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public in general to my new stock of goods, just received from San Francisco consisting of

Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols,

Powder Horns and Flasks, Belts,

Holsters, Powder

Ely's Double Water-Proof Gun Caps,

Ely's Metal Lined Caps for Colt's Revolvers

Ely's Buckshot Wire Cartridges,

Buckshot, Sharp's and Maynard's Primers,

Also, a splendid assortment of CUTLERY, embracing

Bowie Knives, Hunting Knives, and Pocket

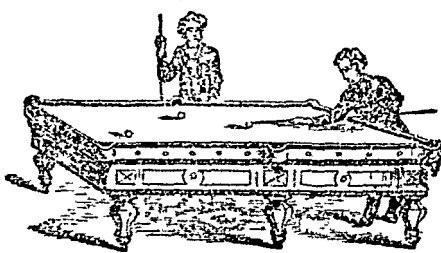
Knives, in great variety.

REPAIRING.

Guns, Rifles, and Pistols repaired to order in the best manner. WM. J. BERRY

Prescott, Sept. 19, 1865. 136m

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON

Situated on Granite street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table, making

TWO NEW TABLES OF BEST PATTERN,

is now open to the public.

THE BAR will be furnished with the best of

Liquors. For proof, call and see DOC & JOE.

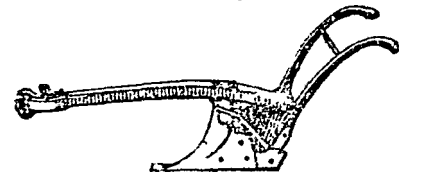
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having built a large stable and corral, with sheds, for the accommodation of the public keeps constantly on hand Riding Horses, also Carriages and Carriage Horses, for sale or let on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HARDY.

JAMES TUTTLE, Agent.

STORE.



Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Stoves and Miner's Tools, for sale by

WM. H. HARDY.

Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 193m

G. W. BARNARD,



SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,

Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMS' ADVERTISING AGENCY,

97 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

CLOCKS.

Manufacturer's Depot,

No. 88 North 5th Street, corner St. Charles,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Here will be found every variety of

AMERICAN CLOCKS,

AND

CLOCK MATERIALS,

with all the advantages of the Eastern market in regard to both selection and price.

Send for illustrated catalogues.

HENRY W. EDES, Proprietor.

96m

PLANT & BROTHER,

Established in 1845.

Agricultural Machinery,

Garden and Field Seeds,

Hose, Packing and Pumps,

Rubber and Leather Belting.

Sign of the GILT PLOW.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Send 5 cts. for postage for Illustrated Catalogue.

93m

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MINING COMMUNITY.

Great saving in the cost of reduction machinery.

The attention of the mining corporations, mill men, and mine owners is respectfully urged to examine and carefully investigate the great advantages to be derived from Mr. Gardiner's invention, patented under the title of the

THUNDERBOLT CRUSHER.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher Company," organized upon the patent of Mr. Gardiner, and under the laws of the State of New York.

Office 69 Broadway, New York.

OFFICERS.—President, Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, New York. Vice President and Treasurer, J. H. Puleston, New York. Secretary, F. G. Wheeler, New York.

The "Thunderbolt Crusher" is constructed upon an entirely new principle, which enables it to crush and pulverize ores and other minerals by a single process, viz: It is provided with two jaws or plates, which working upon a different centre, not only crush, but also attain a maximum of attrition. These jaws are massively constructed, and are furnished with massive plates of chilled iron, which can be easily replaced at small cost. They will admit boulders of fifty pounds weight, and can be graduated as occasion requires. This machine is easily driven by an engine of fifteen-horse power, and their lightness, and facility of transportation, render them far more economical than any machinery now in use for reducing quartz. Large orders for this crusher have already been executed for well established mining companies, and the company have contracts with responsible machinists to construct without delay, sufficient, it is hoped, for the large demand. Parties desiring to see the crusher, in actual operation, can do so by visiting the "Globe Iron Works," in 33d street, near 11th avenue. Companies desiring machines or further information, will please address any of the officers of the company, at 69 Broadway, or apply personally, at the office of the Superintendent, Mr. P. G. Gardiner, No. 12 Pine street, (Room No. 11, up-stairs.) This machine supplies, it is believed, the real desideratum for the reduction of quartz rapidly and economically. One machine will reduce to an impalpable powder, from 30 to 50 tons of ore per day, with not to exceed 15-horse power. It is of a very durable construction, every part being made capable of sustaining any strain that can be brought to bear upon it.

We furnish at present two sizes of machines, numbered respectively Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 weighs, complete, when finished, 14,000 lbs., or seven tons, occupies a space, when in running order, of five feet in width, by fifteen in length, and will require a 12-horse power engine. Compared with stamps, requiring the same power, it will finish from three to four times as much work in the same time, passing it through a sieve of 60 to 80 meshes to the inch, the stamps using 30 to 40 meshes to the inch. The Thundersbolt Crusher not only finishes a much larger amount of work, but reduces it to a finer powder. Cost, completely boxed and delivered at the wharf, \$5,500.

No. 2, compared with No. 1, is one-sixteenth less in capacity; is 4,000 lbs. lighter in weight, therefore taking a correspondingly less amount of power. Cost, complete in all its appointments, and delivered on the wharf, \$5,500.

Orders are respectfully solicited with full instructions. Address either of the officers of the company, at the office, 69 Broadway, New York, or P. G. GARDINER, Superintendent, No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11), N. Y.

61f. No. 12 Pine Street (Room 11), N. Y.

MERWIN & BRAY,

Dealers in FIRE ARMS AND AMMUNITION of all kinds.

Proprietors of

BALLARD'S

PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLE.

"Merwin & Bray Fire Arms Co's" Patent

Cartridge Revolvers, Pistols, &c.,

262 Broadway, New York.

Ballard's Patent Breech-loading Sporting Rifle.

Patent Cartridge Revolver. Belt size, 6 in. bbl. Six Shooter. No. 2.

Patent Cartridge Revolver. 3 in. bbl. 5 Shooter.

No. 1.

44-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 32 to the pound.

[Exact size.]

46-100 cartridge. Weight of ball 26 to the pound.

[Exact size.]

All Ballard's Rifles can be used with loose ammunition [powder, ball and cap.]

For sale in Prescott by Wm. H. Hardy.

51f

JAMES GRANT

Has constantly on hand

Flour, Bacon,

Lard, Butter,

Cheese, Coffee,

Dried Fruit, Sugar,

Soap, Candles,

Coal Oil, Honey,

Can Fruits and Vegetables,

Together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866.

21f

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARIZONA MINER.

Prescott, Arizona.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Volume III, 1866.

The third volume of the MINER is begun with an enlargement of the paper and corresponding improvements. It is the determination to make it in every respect more complete and attractive than the preceding volumes. It will lead rather than follow in the sure and gratifying progress which the Territory is making. While it will treat of all matters of public importance, its columns will be more particularly devoted to the interests of the miners of Arizona, the intrepid and deserving men who as pioneers and prospectors through dangers and difficulties to which ordinary men would have succumbed have wrested this rich country from the hands of the savage, and will not abandon it. As their organ, and a record of the progress in the opening and development of the unrivalled mineral, agricultural and pastoral regions of the Territory, and of all that pertains to its growth and prosperity, the MINER will merit a large local and general circulation. As the only paper in the Territory, its value as a news medium and advertising sheet must be apparent, not only to our own citizens but also to business men throughout the Union.

SUBSCRIPTION.

The MINER will be sent to any address at the following rates—payable in legal tender:

For one year, - - - - \$5 00

For six months, - - - - 3 00

For three months, - - - - 2 00

Single copies, - - - - .25

Terms, invariably in advance. No notice will be taken of subscriptions not accompanied with the money.

ADVERTISING.

One square, one insertion, - - - \$3 00

Each subsequent insertion, - - - 1 50

One square, three months, - - - 10 00

One square, one year, - - - - 25 00

JOB PRINTING.

The facilities of the MINER office for miscellaneous printing are now first-class. As good work can be furnished as from the San Francisco offices.

We would call the attention of miners, business and professional men of the Territory to our style of executing all kinds of

Circulars, Briefs,

Cards, Ball Tickets,

Receipts, Posters,

Letter Heads, Bill Heads,

Certificates of Stock, and Claim Certificates,

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL.

BLANKS

For Miners, Merchants, Lawyers and others,

PRINTED IN GOOD STYLE.

Work can be ordered from any part of the Territory, and will be promptly executed and carefully sent by mail, or as directed.

Henceforth the business of the office will be conducted strictly upon the

CASH SYSTEM.

The high cost of everything necessary to printing in this Territory, and the common usage, make this necessary.

Funds for subscriptions to the MINER, for advertising, or for job work, may be sent by mail, express or private hand, at the risk of those sending.

Address,

E. A. BENTLEY,

Prescott, Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEDOYEN'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

LeDoyen's

SARSAPARILLA, YELLOW DOCK

Iodine Alternative,

For Purifying the Blood.

Gives life to the

Liver, Stomach,

Spleen, Kidneys,

Heart, Womb,

Bladder, Nerves,

Glands, Blood,

Marrow, & Bones.

LEDOYEN'S

Vegetable Cathartic Pills

ARE NATURE'S PHYSIC.

They Invigorate, Cleanse, and Purify; Regulate the Secretions and Laver; Mild and easy of operation; Correct Constiveness; Prevent Diarrhea, Dysentery, Piles, Spasms, Colic, Rheumatism.

The Eyes! The Eyes!

LEDOYEN'S

Celebrated Eye Water.

For all Inflammation of the Eye Balls, Eye Lids, Granular Lids, Weakness, Colds, Drooping of Tears, Wounds, Injuries, Congestion, Amaurosis, Weak Nerves, Cataract, Irritation, &c., &c.

IT SAVES MONEY, TIME AND EYES.

DAVIDSON'S

Circassian Bloom.

A Delightful Beautifier and Preserver of the Complexion and Skin.

This is a most delightful and refreshing liquid bloom for the face, neck, and arms. Innocent and fragrant, it removes Tan, Moth, Freckles, Sunburn, Blemishes, Pimples; and all greasy unnatural skins are beautified by this delightful bloom. No toilet is complete without it.

OCCULIST AND AURIST.

DR. VAN ZANDT

Devotes his attention to the treatment and operation of all diseases of the Eyes and Ears.

Offices, 629 Front St., near Pacific Street, SAN FRANCISCO. 51y

GEO. F. KOOPER & CO.,

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And general dealers in

Groceries

and Provisions,

LIQUORS,

DRY GOODS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CLOTHING,

Hardware,

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

31f

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,

SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast. Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and news stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.

The Table of this House shall not be excelled by any. Board, three dollars per day.

LEWIS BELAND & CO., Proprietors.

61f

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. PRAGER,

Corner Commercial and Los Angeles Streets,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Clothing,

Boots, Shoes and Groceries.

Of all kinds, &c., &c., all of which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

Los Angeles, February 1, 1866. 51f

BELLA UNION HOTEL